







*The Knowledge of Things Unknown,*  
Shewing the Effects of the Planets, and other  
Astronomical Constellations.  
With the strange Events that befall Men, Wo-  
men, and Children, born under them.

Compiled by, *GODEFRIDUS, super paladium  
de Agricultura Anglicarum.*

Together with the Husband-mans Practice ;  
Or, Prognostication for ever ; as teacheth  
*Albert, Alkind, and Ptolomy.*

With the *Shepherds* Prognostication for the  
Weather, and *Pythagoras* his Wheel of Fortune.



*This is unknown to many Men,  
Though it be known to some Men.*

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*Rittredge fund*

*The Table of the First Part.*

**T**HE Book of Knowledge, for the benefit of all people, and of the Nativity of our Lord, falling on any of the 7 Days in the Week, hereby shewing the disposition of the year. Fol. 1.

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*The Book-filler to the Reader.*



**F**riendly Reader, be pleased to take notice that this  
is the true and ancient Book of The Knowledge  
of Things Unknown: Now newly Printed in 12  
sheets of Paper. This Book may be distinguished from  
some counterfeited Copies (lately spread abroad) by the  
Picture above, and by being Printed for

# The Book of Knowledge ;

Both necessary and useful for the benefit of  
all People.

Sunday.

**I**f the Nativity of our Lord come  
on Sunday, Winter shall be good,  
the Spring windy, sweet and hot,  
Vintage flourishing : Oren and  
Sheep multiplied, Honey and Milk  
plentiful : Peace and accord in the Land, yea, all  
the Sundays in the year profitable ; they that be  
born shall be strong , great and shining, and he  
that dyeth shall be found.

Munday.

**I**f it fall on Munday, winter shall be indifferent,  
Summer dry, or clean contrary : so that if it  
be rainy and tempestuous, Vintage shall be doubt-  
ful : in each Munday of the said year, to enter-  
prize any thing, it shall be prosperous and strong.  
Who that dyeth shall be found : Theft done shall  
be proved , and he that falleth into his Bed shall  
soon recover.

Tuesday.

**I**f it come on Tuesday, Winter shall be good,  
the Spring windy, Summer fruitful , Vintage  
laboursome. Women dye, and Ships perish on the  
Sea. In each Tuesday of the year, to begin a work  
it will prosper : he that is born shall be strong and  
covetous, dreams pertain to age. He that dyeth  
shall be found : Theft done shall be proved.

Wednesday.

## Wednesday.

If it come on the Wednesday, Winter shall be sharp and hard, the Spring windy and evil, Summer good, Vintage plentiful, good wit easily found, young men dye, honey sparing, men desire to trabel, and ship-men sail with great hazard that year, In each Wednesday to begin a work is good.

## Thursday.

If it come on Thursday winter shall be good, the Spring windy, Summer fruitful, Vintage plentiful: Kings and Princes in hazard. And in each Thursday to begin a new work is prosperous; he that is boyn shall be of fair speech, and Worshipful; he that flyeth shall soon be found: Theft done by women shall soon be proved. He that falleth in his bed shall soon recover.

## Friday.

If it come on Friday, winter shall be marvellous, the Spring windy and good; summer dry, Vintage plentiful: there shall be trouble of the Ayre, Sheep and Bees perish; Oats dear. In each Friday to begin a work it shall prosper; he that is boyn shall be profitable and lecherous; he that flyeth shall soon be found: Theft done by a Child shall be proved.

## Saturday.

If it come on the Saturday, Winter shall be dark, Snow great, fruit plentiful, the Spring windy, Summer evil, Vintage sparing in many places: Oats shall be dear: men war sick, and Bees dye. In no Saturday to begin a work shall be good, except the coule of the Moon alter it:

thet done shall be found, he that flyeth shall turn again to his own: Tho'e that are sick, shall long wail; and uncath they shall escape death.

## 2. Of the Birth of Children in the Days of the Week.

**O**f the Sunday who that is born, shall be great and shining. Who that is born on the Monday shall prosper, if he begin a work on that day. Who is born on the Tuesday, shall be covetous, and perish with Iron, and hardly come to the last age; and to begin all things is good: He that is born on Wednesday, shall lightly learn Wordes. He that is born on the Thursday, shall be stable and worshipful, and to begin all things is good. He that is born on the Friday, shall be of long life and letcherous, and to begin all things is good. He that is born on the Saturday, shall seldom be profitable, but if the course of the Moon bring it thitherto.

## 3. The nature and disposition of the Moon in the Birth of Children.

The first Day *Adam* Created.

**I**f the first day of the Moon *Adam* was made: to do all things is profitable, and that thou seeest in thy sleep shall be well, and turn into joy: if thou seemest to be overcome, nevertheless thou shalt overcome. A Child that is born shall soon increase, and be of long life, and rich: he that falleth sick shall long wail, and suffer a long sickness. It is good to let a little Blood,

The

The second day *Eve* made.

**I**n the second day of the Moone *Eve* was made, to do an errand is good, to enterprize any thing is profitable, as to buy and sell, and flye into a Ship to make away, and to sow seeds: What done shall soon be found. Whatsoever thou shalt see in sleep, sudden effect it shall have, whether it be good or evil: to let blood is good: A Child that is born soon shall war, and he shall be a Letcher, and if a Woman, prove a Strumpet.

The Third day *Cain* was born.

**I**n the third day of the Moone *Cain* was born: Abstain from doing of any thing, except thou wouldst not have it prosper: Dye up roots in the yard and the field: What done shall soon be found. Whatsoever thou seest in thy sleep is naught: the man-child shall grow for the time, but dye young. A sick man that fallerh in his bed shall travel, and not escape: To let blood is good.

The fourth Day *Abel* was born.

**I**n the fourth day of the Moone *Abel* was born: Whatsoever thou doest is good, in each Travel: the dream thou seest, hath effect, hope in God, and counsel good. A Child that is born shall be a good creature, and much praised. A man that fallerh sick, either soon shall be healed, or soon shall dye. It is good to let blood.

The fifth day no Sacrament.

**I**n the fifth day of the Moone, do nothing of errand, nor work: to receive the Sacrament is dangerous: he that dyeth shall be taken or kill'd; the dream that thou shalt see, shall be well. Beware

ware that thou reject no counsel. A Child that is born shall dye young : He that falleth in his Bed soon shall dye : to let blood is good.

The sixth day send Children to School.

**I**n the sixth day of the Moone, to send Children to School is good, and to use Hunting ; the dreams that thou shalt see, shall not come to pass : but beware thou say nought to any man, nor discover thy counsel. A child born shall be of long life, and sickly : a sick man unearh shall escape ; to let blood is good.

The seventh day *Abel* was slain.

**I**n the seventh day of the Moone *Abel* was slain. He that falleth sick shall dye : he that is born shall be of long life : it is good to let blood, and to take drink. A dream that thou seest, long after shall be. Who that flyeth shall soon be found, and Theft also ; to buy swine, to tame beasts, to clip hair, and to take all manner of nourishing is good. A sick man if he be medicin'd, he shall be heal'd.

The eighth day good to do any thing.

**A**nd in the eighth day of the Moone, whatsoever thou wilt do is good : All things that thou wilt treat of, to go in Counsel ; to buy manicles and beasts, to change folds of Sheep, to lay foundations, to sow seeds, to go in a way. A Child that is born shall be sick and dye young : but if he live, he shall be a Purchaser : A dream shall be certain, and soon shall be. If thou seest sorry things, turn them to the East. Though an old man wax sick, he shall live : Theft shall be found ; to let blood it behoveth in the midst of the day.



The ninth day *Lamech* born.

**A**ND in the ninth day of the Moon *Lamech* was born; to do all things is profitable; what thing thou wilt enterprize shall come to good effect. A dream that thou seeest shall come in the day following, or in the second day; and thou shalt see a sign in the East, and that shall appear in sleep only; within eleven days shall come to pass. A Child born, in all things shall be a purchaser and good, and of long life. A sick man shall wail much, and arise. Who shall be chased shall not be found; and who that is oppressed shall be comforted. Presume thou not to let blood.

The tenth day *Noah* born.

**A**ND in the tenth day of the Moon was born the Patriarck *Noah*. Whatsoever thou wilt do, shall pertain to light: dreams be in vain, and within four days shall come without peril. A Child that is born shall see many Countries, and dye old. Whatsoever is lost shall be hid; who that is bound shall be unbound: who that flyeth, after shall be found: who that falleth in trabel without peril, shall be delivered: who that falleth sick in his bed, he shall long abide: to let blood is good.

The eleventh day *Sem* born.

**A**ND in the eleventh day of the Moon, *Sem* was born: It is good to begin a journey, to make a wedding; a dream within four days fulfilled: A Child that is born shall be of long life, and religious, and he shall have a sign lovely in the forehead, or in the mouth, or in the eye, and in the latter age he shall be made better. A wench shall have a sign that she shall

shall be learned with Wisdom, to travel is good; and to change folds of Sheep from place to place: he that is sick, if long sick, shall be healed; each day to be let blood is good.

The Twelfth Day *Canaan* born.

**A**nd in the twelfth day of the Moon was born Canaan, the Son of Cham: nothing thou shalt begin, for it is a grievous day. A dream shall be certain, and joy to thee after: that thou seekest within nine days shall be fulfilled. To Wed, and to do errands is profitable: that is lost shall be found. A Child that is born shall be of long life, angry and honest: a sick man shall be grieved, and arise: who that is taken shall be let go: theft done shall be found. To let blood at even is good.

The Thirteenth Day *Noah* planted Vines.

**A**nd in the thirteenth day of the Moon, Noah planted Vines, so that to plant Vines, and to gather Grapes is good: After that thou wakest thy dream shall be, and within four days come to gladness: but take heed of Psalms and Psylms. A Child born shall come to adversity, he shall be angry and not long of life. Who that is bound shall be loosed, that is lost shall be found. Who that wareth sick long time shall travel, and seldom shall recover, but dye, To wed a wife is good, and each day let blood.

The 14 Day *Noah* blessed all things.

**T**he fourteenth day of the Moon is a good day, and a glad. Noah blessed all things: whatsoever thou wilt do, shall come to thee to good purpose. A dream within six days shall be. To make  
wed:

wedding is good, and to go in the way. Ask of thy friend, or thine enemy, and it shall be done to thee. A Child that is born shall be a Traitor, the sick man shall be changed and rise, and healed by medicine: to let blood is good.

The 15 Day confusion of Languages.

**A**ND in the 15 day of the Moon, tongues were divided: do no work, begin no work, for it is a grievous day. A sick man shall long travel, but he shall escape. A dream that thou seest, nothing shall annoy, but come to good event. A child born shall dye young: that is lost shall be found: to let blood is good.

The 16 Day *Pythagoras* born.

**A**ND in the 16 day of the Moon *Pythagoras* was born, and the Author of Philosophy: to buy and sell is good, and to tame Oxen and other beasts: a dream is not good, after long time it shall come, and it shall be harmful: to take a wife, and make a Wedding is good; folds of sheep from place to place to change is good. A Child that is born shall be of long life, but he shall be poor, forsworn, and accursed. A sick man if he change his place, he shall live: to let blood is good.

The 17 Day ill to be an Ambassador.

**I**N the 17 day of the Moon it is evil to do any errand: a dream that thou seest, after long time shall be, or within 30 days. A Child that is born shall be silly: he that is sick shall be much grieved, and arise: he that is lost shall be found: to send Children to School, to be wedded, to make medicine, and to take it is good, but not to let blood.

The

The 18 day good to enterprize any thing.

**A**nd in the 18 day of the Moon, it is good for all things to be done; namely, to begin houses, and to set Childzen to School: dreams are good, and shall be done within twenty days: who that sickness hath, shall soon rise or long be sick, and then recover: theft done shall be found: a Man-child now born, shall be valiant and eloquent, proud, unpeaceable, and not long of life: a Maid-child then born, shall be chaste, laborious, serviceable, and better in her latter age: they shall both be marked about the knees. Not so hardy be thou as to let blood this day.

The 19 day, a day indifferent.

**I**n the 19 day of the Moon, it is indifferent to begin any thing: dreams shall come within twenty days: who that hath sickness shall soon rise, if he take medicine: Theft done shall not be found: a Man-child then born, shall be true, wise, ever waxing better and better in great worship, and have a mark in the brow. A Maid-child then born, shall then be right sick, yet wedded to one man: that day is good to bleed.

The 20 day *Isaac* blessed his Son.

**A**nd in the 20 day of the Moon *Isaac* blessed his Son: whatsoever thou wilt do is good. A dream that thou seest shall appear, but tell it to no Man: To make a wedding is good: To buy a Servant, to build houses, to change folds of Sheep from place to place: To tame Beasts, and to sow seeds is good: a Child that is born shall be a fighter, and he shall have money arriving: that is lost shall be

be found : to change Bærs is good: a sick man shall long wait, or soon arise: to let blood at even is good.

The 21 day *Saul* was born.

**I**n the 21 day of the Moon *Saul* was born, first King of the Jews. A dream is true, and will come to pass within 4 days : A Child that is born shall find much evil, he shall be a Chief and witty, or a Traytor, and Trebellous. Esau took the last blessing of his Father : it is good to heal Swine and other Beasts : it behoveth to abstain from gaming : to go in the way is good : a sick man shall arise, Theft shall be found ; let no blood neither day nor night.

The 22 day *Joseph* was born.

**I**n the 22 day of the Moon *Joseph* was born: it is a day of holiness : if thou doest any Errand, thou shalt find it grievous: Dreams shall be certain, and shall come to joy. A Child born, in all days shall be a purchaser, merry, fair, and religious. A sick man both late is confirm'd and healed : Bærs to change from place to place is good, and to let blood all day is good.

The 23 day *Benjamin* born.

**I**n the 23 day of the Moon *Benjamin* was born: Son of the right side, the East of the Patriarch Jacob. What ever thou wilt do is good: a dream that thou seest shall turn to joy ; and nothing shall trouble thee ; and other while it was wont to fall within 8 days ; to take a wife is good; to make wedding, to lay foundations, to open new earth, and to tame beasts is good. A Child born shall be an outcast, and many adventures he shall have, and in sins he shall dye ; a sick man shall arise ; it is good to let blood.

The

The 24 day *Goliath* was born.

**I**n the 24 day of the Moon, Goliath was born; In a Dream that thou seest, signifieth thy health, and nothing shall annoy: A Child born shall be sudden in his actions, and do wonderful things: a sick man shall languish and be healed: to let blood before their hour, is good.

The 25 day of the Plagues of *Egypt*.

**I**n the 25 day of the Moon, our Lord sent signs into *Egypt* by Moses, and each day he passed the Red Sea: he that tasteth the Sacrament, shall dye a perilous death: fear is threatened. The dream signifieth hard things, and within ten days, it was wont to come early, then how thy head into the East: A Child born shall be an evil man, many perils he shall suffer: a sick man shall sustain injury, and uncath escape: it is good to let blood.

The 26 day *Moses* dryed the Red Sea.

**I**n the 26 day of the Moon, Moses dryed the Red Sea: in that day Jonathan the Son of Saul was born, and Saul dyed with his Sins. Thou shalt begin nothing, the Dream shall be certain, and turned into joy. Pilgrims must beware of spies and Enemies. A Child born shall be full lovely, but neither rich nor poor. A sick man shall travel and arise, if he have a drophe he shall dye: to let blood a little is needful.

The 27 day *Manna* sent.

**I**n the 27 Day of the Moon, our Lord rained Manna to the Children of Israel: whatever thou wilt do is good: use diligence; a Dream that thou seest



seest shall come either to good or evil. A child born shall be long of life, and most loved, and if a man neither rich nor poor: a sick man shall rise to life, he shall be holden in much languor, but shall be healed: Folds of Sheep to change from place to place is good. To let blood in the Evening is good.

The 28 day good to pitch Tents.

**I**n the 28 day of the Moon, War may begin: Land Tabernacles fixed in the Desert: whatever thou wilt do is good: a Dream that thou seest shall turn into joy. A Child born shall be much loved, he shall be holden in sickness: a sick man that fasteth in Infirmary, soon shall be saved: to let blood in the even, is good.

The 29 day the Jews go into *Canaan*.

**I**n the 29 day of the Moon the Jews went into the Land of Canaan; Herod the King cut off the Childrens heads: begin nothing; the Dream shall be certain and good, gladness and joy it signifieth: an errand begun is good to fulfill: to take a Wife is good, but yet make no Dowryes nor Testaments. A Child born shall be of long life, wise, holy, and meek. To fish and hunt is good, a sick man shall not be grievously sick, but escape. It is good to let blood.

The 30 day *Samuel* born.

**A**nd in the 30 day of the Moon, Samuel the Prophet was born; whatsoever thou wilt do is good. A dream that appeareth in thee, certain, and within two days thou shalt see, and thou shalt find a red sign in the East within nine days.

A Child born shall be of long life, and profitable, and well measured in each thing. A sick man shall nigh come to death : In no manner let Blood : These and many other, pertain to Men, as the course of the Moon followeth.

4. Of *Saturn* and his Disposition.

**S**ATURN is the first Planet, and the wickedest, and he beginneth the Zodiack but once in thirty years, reigneth in each Sign, two years and a half, which is in the six signs, fifteen years, and in all the twelve signs thirty Years : And also there are twelve Signs in the Zodiack, so are there twelve months in the Year, each sign to his month. Wherefore beware before, and look where Saturn in three Winter Signs, that is to say, Capricorn, Aquary, and Pisces, and all these seven years and a half, shall be scarceness and hard of Corn, Fruit, Beasts, and all other things ; for in three years signs he hath might and most power to fulfill his malice, if he be not letted by Neighborhood of any good Planet.

5. What Thunder signifieth every month of the Year.

**T**HUNDER in January, signifieth the same Year great Winds, plentiful of Corn and Cattle peradventure. Thunder in February, signifieth that same year many rich men shall dye in great sickness. Thunder in March, signifieth that same year great Winds, plenty of Corn, and debate amongst people. Thunder in April signifieth that same year to be fruitful and merry, with the death

death of wicked men. Thunder in May signifieth that year, need, scarceness, and dearth of Corn, and great hunger. Thunder in June signifieth that same year, that Woods shall be overthrowen with Winds, and great raging shall be of Lyons and Wolbes, and so like of other harmful Beasts. Thunder in July signifieth the same year shall be good Corn, and loss of Beasts: that is to say, their strength shall perish. Thunder in August signifieth the same year sorrow, wailing of many, for many shall be sick. Thunder in September signifieth the same year great Wind, plenty of Corn, and much falling out between Man and Man. Thunder in October signifieth the same year great wind, and scantness of corn, fruits, and trees. Thunder in November signifieth that same year to be fruitful and merry, and cheapness of corn. Thunder in December signifieth that same year cheapness of corn, and Wheat, with Peace and Accord among the people.

6. Of good days for Bleeding, and ill days for any work.

In every month be two evil days, one in waxing of the Moon, and another in the waning. The Kalender sheweth them in their Hours openly enough: in the which days, if any folk take sickness, or begin any new thing, it is great grate if ever it fare well, or come to good end. And there are fifty Canicular, or Dog-days, that is to say, from the fifteenth Kalender of August, to the Nones of September; in which days it is

forbidden by Astronomy to all manner of Folks to let blood, or take Physick: yea, it is good to abstain from women: For why, all that time reigneth a Star that is called Canicula Canis, in Latin; a Hound in English: Now the aforesaid Star Canicula, the aforesaid fiery days are called Canicular days, and biting as a Bitch: for the kind of the Star Canicula, is boiling and burning as fire, and biting as a Bitch whelp: that time the heat of the Sun, and of the Star, is so fervent and violent, that Mens bodies at midnight, sweat as at mid-day, and swelleth lightly, bloweth and burneth; and if they then be hurt, they be more sick than at any other time, very near dead. In these days all venemous Serpents creep, flye, and gender, and so they oberlet hugely the Ayre, in feeding of their kind, so that many men are dead thereby. In these days a fire is good night and day, and wholsome: seeth your meats, and take heed of feeding violently.

And from the eighteenth Kalender of October, to the seventeenth Kalender of November, look thou take no cold; for then the pores of Man, of Earth, and of all things else settle, and they may not open again till the seventh Kalender of April: wherefore it is less harm for thee to take cold at Christmas, than at this time.

7. To know how a man shall keep himself in Health.

**I**f thou wilt keep thee long in Health, flye anger, wrath, and envy; and give thee to mirth in  
mea

measure, trabel sadly, so that thou sweat not too much in the Summer, and namely, the Canicular days; flye all manner of strong Drinks and hot Spices, byenning meats, especially their excess: Fast not too long at morn; Sup not too late at night: eat not too hastily, nor overmuch at once, and that that thou eatest chew it well: every time that thou eatest, rest a little after: sleep not after dinner, except in May, June, July, and August: and yet the less that thou sleepest then, the better it is. To sleep well in the morning of the Night, and to be early up in the morning, is the better: and every day beware of mists, that none enter into thee fasting, for therof commeth great pestilences and heat. And in great cold and pestilences, eat much Garlick every day, with nine Saffron Thiebes, and it will do thee much good. Eat enough in Winter, and the Spring, but little in Summer: look thy meat be well seasoned: in Harbest beware of Fruits, for they are not good, except they be giben thee for Medicine: of all manner of meats, sodden is the best: Eat not too many hot Spices, nor eat but little at once, for better it were to eat seven times in a day, than once thy fill. Flesh is more nourishing than Fish; eat not too much sowre meats, nor salt, for they will make thy bones sore: Look thy Drink be not too new nor too old: Sweet powdred Meats be most whollome. Of all things, take measure, and more, for in measure rests vertue.

## 8. The perillous days of every month.

**I**n the change of every Moon, be two days, in the which, what thing soever is begun, late, or eber, it shall come to no good end, and the days be full perillous for many things.

In January when the Moon is three or four days old.

In February, 5, or 7.

In March, 6, or 7.

In April, 5, or 8.

In May, 8, or 9.

In June, 5, or 15.

In July, 3, or 13.

In August, 8, or 13.

In September, 8, or 13.

In October, 5, or 12.

In November, 5, or 9.

In December, 3, or 13.

Astronomers say, That six days in the Year, are perillous of death; and therefore they forbid men to let blood on them, or take any Drink, That is to say:

The third day of the month of January.

The first day of the month of July.

The second day of the month of October.

The last of the month of April.

The first day of August.

The last day going out of December.

These six days with great diligence, ought so to be kept, but namely the latter three; for all the beings are then full. For then whether Man or Beast be knit in them, within seven days, or certainly within fourteen days, he shall dye. And if they take any drinks, within fifteen days they shall dye: and if they eat any Goose in these three days, within forty days they shall dye: and if any child be born in these three latter days, they shall dye a wicked death.

Astro-



Astronomers and Astrologers say, that in the beginning of March the seventh night, or the fourteenth day, let thee blood of the right arm: And in the beginning of April, the eleventh day, of the left arm: and in the end of May, third, or fifth day, on whether arm thou wilt; and thus of all that year, thou shalt orderly be kept from the Feaver, the falling Gout, the Aiter Gout, and loss of thy sight.

9. *Ptolomeus* rule for the Zodiack.

**E**ach mans body is ruled by a certain Sign of the Zodiack.

Wherefore (as saith *Ptolomeus*) If thou be sick in any Limb, do not medicine unto that Limb, for it shall rather hinder than further. And namely, sive blood-letting at that time. Thus shalt thou know how the Signs reign in our Limbs.

10. Of the Twelve Signs.



Aries, or the Ram, governeth the Head.

The Bull reigneth in the Neck, and in the Throat.

Gemini, or the Twins, rule the Shoulders, arms, and hands, and these three are signs of the Spring.

Cancer, or the Crab, commandeth the Stomach, Limbs, Arteries, Milt, Liver, and Gall.

The Lyon Reigneth in the Back, Sides, Bones, Sinews, and Gyles.

Virgo, or the Maid, guideth the Womb, Midriff, and Guts. And also she reigneth other while in the Stomach, Liber, Gall, and Wilt; & other nutritive Limbs beneath the Midriff, and these three are the Signs of Summer.

Libra, or the Ballance, holdeth in the Navel, the Reins, and lower parts of the Womb.

The Scorpion keepeth the Bladder, the Buttocks, and other privacies of Man or Woman.

The Sagittary dwelleth in the Thighs and buttocks; and these three are signs of Harbest.

The Capricorn reigneth in the Knees.

The Aquary governeth the Legs and Ankles.

The Fish directeth the Feet, and these three be the signs of winter.

**S** Saturn, Iupiter, Mars, Sol, Venus, Mercury, Luna.

The Disposition of the Planets.

Saturnus is the cause of death, dearth, and peace.

Iupiter is the cause of long peace, rest, and prosperous living.

Mars is the cause of dynges, debate and war.

Sol is the cause of life, health and warings.

Venus is the cause of lusty love and lechery.

Mercury is the cause of much speech, merchandize and fights. Luna is the cause of moistness, great waters, and violent floods.

Saturnus hour is good & strong to do all things that asketh strength onely, and to nought else, save to battel; for it is wonderous evil. That man or woman that hath the star Saturn to his plannet, he is melancholly, black, & goeth swiftly, he hath a  
 void

bold heart, wicked and bitter as Allomwood, he will lightly be wrath, he is quarrellous, witty, covetous, & irrefull, he eateth hastily, and is selfe and inclining to lye, with shining eyes as a Cat; he hath in the forehead a mark or wound of fire he, is poor, & his cloaths are rent unto a time. And thus he hath open signs, & all his covetous is by other mens possessions and not by his own.

Jupiter's hour is good in all things, namely, peace, love, accord: who that hath this Star to his planet, he is sanguine, ruddy, and goeth a large pace; neither too swift nor too soft; his stature is lovely and shining: he hath a fair visage, lovely semblance, red lips, fair hair, broad face, good brows; his cloaths are good and strong: he is sweet, peaceable and soft.

Mars's hour is evil, & better by night than by day: for it is Masculine on the night, and Feminine on the day: It is good to do any thing but with great strength: by night is good to enter battel, and also by day, but not so much good as by night. Who that hath this Star to his planet, his making is of good defence, and oftentimes his face is red with blood, his face is small and subtil, and laughing, he hath eyes as a Cat: and all the days of his life, he will accuse many men of evil; he hath a wound of a sword in his face, he is most chollerick. And thus he hath open signs.

Sol's hour is the worst of all other hours, no man in this hour may do his will: save Kings and Lords, and that with great strength: who so in this hour entereth battle, he shall be Dead, there

there. Who that hath this Star to his Planet, he hath sharp eyes, great speech, and Wicked thoughts in his heart, he is Wicked and avaritious, neither white nor black, but betwixt both; he hath a mark in his face, or a wound, and hath a wound in his body of fire, and he is right wicked, and grudging in his deeds.

Venus's hour is good in all things, and it is better on night, than on day; ever till mid-day, at mid-day it is not good, for the Sun covereth it. On Sunday the ninth hour is Venus hour, sue not then to any Lord nor Potentate, for if thou do, thou shalt find him wroth. Who that hath this Star to his Planet, namely, if he be born by night in Venus hour, he is white, and hath a round face; little fore-head, round beard, he hath a middle nose, and hairy eyes: he is laughing and litigious, and he hath a mark in his face: his making is fair and plain, and oft-time his neather lip is greater than the upper. And who that is born under Venus, when she is not in full power, he hath a sharp nose, and somewhat crooked, fair hair, soft eyes oft running water; he is a singer, he longeth after games, and loveth them well.

Mercury's hour from the beginning to the middle, is good in all things; and from the middle to the end is hard: and it is not much better on night then on day, and each time of the night and day, he standeth before the Sun, or behind; therefore he hath his power much more by night than by day; from morn, till the fifth hour of the day, he hath his hour, and from thence to midnight he hath  
no

no power. Who then hath this Star to his Planet, he hath a sharp stature, and a sharp long face, long eyes, long nose, great hairs on his eyes, and thick narrow forehead, long beard, thin hair, long arms, long fingers, long feet, long head; he is meek and lovely, he will do each thing to certain space, he is more white then black, and oft-times right white, and he hath great shoulders: And who is born more Mercurius, when he is not in his full power; that is to say, from the first hour of the day to the ninth, he is black and dry, he hath crowded teeth and sharp; he hath a wound in his body with fire, he is scourged with wands, or smitten with a sword, and men speak evil of him, for lying and man-slaughter.

The Moons hour is right good, and right evil, from the fourth day to the seventeenth it is good, namely, to all those that are born in it; and from the seventeenth day to the twentieth, it is somewhat good, but not so good: and from the twentieth day, to the seven and twentieth day, it is evil, namely, to all those that are born in it. Whoso hath that Star to his Planet, and is born thereunder, when it is in his full power, he hath a plain and pale face, sometime quarrelling, and doth his will to men; he hath a seemly semblance, and he is rich, and he hath mean stature, neither too long nor too short: he hath straight lips, and hollow eyes: who that is born under this Star, when it is not in full power, he hath a straight face and dry, and is malicious, he hath little teeth, Abulgnie, that is to say, a white streak in the ear.

12. *The Conditions of Man discovered by Creatures.*

1. **N**aturally a Man is hairy as the Lyon.
2. Strong and worthy as the Oxe.
- 3 Large and Liberal as the Cock.
- 4 Avaricious as the Dog.
- 5 Hardy and swift as the Hart.
- 6 Debonair and true, as the Turtle-Dove.
- 7 Malicious as the Leopard.
- 8 Gentle and tame as the Dove.
- 9 Crafty and guileful as the Fox.
- 10 Simple and mild as the Lamb.
- 11 Shrewd as the Ape.
- 12 Light as the Horse.
- 13 Sort and pittiful as the Bear.
- 14 Dear and precious as the Elephant.
- 15 Good and wholesom as the Unicorn.
- 16 Vile and slothful as the Ass.
- 17 Fair and proud as the Peacock.
- 18 Gluttonous as a *Wolf*.
- 19 Envious as the *Bitch*.
- 20 Rebel and in-obedient as the Nightingale.
- 21 Humble as the Pidgeon.
- 22 Fell and foolish as the Ostritch.
- 23 Profitable as the Pismire.
- 24 Dissolute and Vagabond as the Goat.
- 25 Spightful as the Pheasant.
- 26 Soft and meek as the Chicken.
- 27 Moveable and varying as the *Fish*.
- 28 Letcherous as the Boar.
- 29 Strong and puissant as a Camel.
- 30 Traiterous as the Mule.
- 31 Advis'd as a *mouse*.
- 32 Reasonable as an *Angel*.

And therefore he is called the little *World*, or  
else he is called all *Creatures*, for he doth take  
part of all.



13. The description of the four Elements, and of the four Complexions, with the four Seasons of the year, & the 12 Signs for each month.



In each Man and Woman reigneth the Planets, and every Sign of the Zodiack, and every prime Quality: and every Element, and every Complexion; but not in every one alike: for in some Men reigneth one more, and in some reigneth another: and therefore men be of divers manners, as shall be made more apparent.

14. Of the four prime Qualities.

Four prime Qualities there be: that is to say, Coldness, Heat, Dryness, and Moisture, which be contraries, and therefore they may not come nigh

nigh together without a mean : for the hotness on the one side bindeth them together , and coldness on the other side. Also hotness and coldness are two contraries ; and therefore they may not come nigh together without a mean , for the moistness on the one side bindeth them together , and dryness on the other. Moistness is cause of every thick substance , and of every sweet taste : And there again , dryness is the cause of every thin substance , and of every lowe stinking taste : and also hotness is cause of every red colour , and large quantity : there again , coldness is cause of every white colour , and little quantity. These four prime Qualities in their Combination , make the four Elements, Air, Moist, and Hot ; the Fire hot and dry ; the Earth dry and cold ; the Water cold and moist. The Air and Earth are two contraries , and therefore they may not come nigh together : but as Fire binds them on the one side , and the Water on the other side. Also Fire and Water are two contraries , and therefore they may not come nigh together : but as the Air between them binds on the one side , and the Earth on the other side. The fire is sharp, subtile , and moveable : The Air subtile , moveable, corpulent, and dull : The Earth is corpulent and thick : The Water is moveable, corpulent, and dull. The Earth is corpulent, dull, and unmoveable. In the heart of the earth is the Center of the world : that is to say, the midst point, and in every Center is Hell. And there again , about the fire are the Stars , and about them in Heaven Chyistalline ;  
that

that is to say, waters of all blis, departed in nine orders of Angels : then is Heaben in the highest rooms, and largest. And there again is Hell in the lowest, narrowest, and straitest place.

Right as there be four Elements, so there be four Complexions, according in all manner of qualities to these four Elements.

The first Sanguine; that is to say, Blood gendred in the Liver, Limbs, and like to the Apr.

The second is Choler, gendred in the Gall, and like thereto, and it is according to the Fire.

The third is Melancholly, gendred in the Spleen, and like to the dregs of blood, and it accordeth to the Earth.

The fourth is Flegm, gendred in the Lungs, like to Gall, and it accordeth to the Water.

A Sanguine man much may, and much coveteth, for he is most hot.

A Cholerick man much coveteth, and little may, for he is hot and dry.

A Melancholious man little may, and little coveteth, for he is dry and cold.

A Flegmatick man little coveteth, and little may, for he is cold and moist.

A Sanguine man is large, lobely, glad of cheer, laughing, and ruddy of colour, steadfast, fleshy, right hardy, mannerly, gentle, and well nourished.

A Cholerick man is guiltful, false, and wrathful, traitorous, and right hardy, small, dry, and black of colour.

A Melancholious man is envious, sorry, contentious, hard, false, gruelful, dreadful, boastful, and clear of colour.

A Flegmatick man is dumber, sleepy, slow, negligent, rheumatick, dull, and hard of wit, fat visage, and white of colour.

15. The Year divided, with the knowledge of the state of Man's Body by Urine.

**I**n the Year be four Quarters, ruled by these four Complexions; that is to say, the Spring, Summer, Harvest, and Winter: Spring hath three Months, that is to say, March, April, May, and it is Sanguine complexion. Summer hath also three months, that is to say, June, July, and August, and this Quarter is Chollerick Complexion. Harvest hath also three months, that is to say, September, October, and November, and this Quarter is Melancholious Complexion: Winter hath also three months, that is to say, December, January, and February, and this Quarter is Flegmatick Complexion.

Each day also these four Complexions reigneth; that is to say, from three after midnight, to nine, reigneth Sanguine: and from nine after midnight, to three after mid-day, reigneth Choller: and from three after mid-day, to nine after mid-day, reigneth Melancholly: and from nine after mid-day, to three after mid-night, reigneth Flegm.

Also in the four Quarters of the World, reigneth these four Complexions; that is to say, Sanguine in the East, Choller in the South, Melancholly

cholly in the West, and Flegm in the North.

Also the four Complexions reign in the four Ages of Man; that is to say, Chollic in Childhood, Sanguine in Man-hood, Flegm in Age; and Melancholly in old age. Childhood is from the birth, to fourteen years full down: Man-hood is from thence to thirty years of Age; and from thence to fifty years; and old age from thence to fourscore years, and so forth to death.

All these four Complexions reign in the four parts of mans body.

Chollic reigneth in all the soulet limbs, from the breast upward.

Sanguine reigneth in all small Limbs, from the Midriff to the Weland.

And Flegm reigneth in all nourishing Limbs, from the Keins to the Midriff.

And Melancholly reigneth in all Limbs, from the Keins downward.

Wherefore every mans Urine is cast in four; that is to say, Corkil, Superfice, middelt of the ground, every part of the Urine to his part of Mans body: and therefore to four things in every Urine we must take heed, that is to say; Substance, Quantity, Colour; and the Content: Thre Substances there are; that is to say, Thick, Thin, and Middle.

Thick substance betokeneth very much moistness.

Thin substance betokeneth much dryness.

A middle substance betokeneth temperance.

Also thre quantities be in Urine; that is to say, much, little, mean.

Much quantity betokeneth great cold.

Little quantity betokeneth great heat.

Mean quantity betokeneth temperance.

Also take heed of the taste, whether it be sweet or not.

Sweet taste betokeneth wealth; and other taste betokeneth sickness.

Also in Urines be twenty colours; of the which, the first ten betokeneth cold, and the other ten betokeneth heat.

The ten colours that betokeneth cold, are these.

The first is black, as dark cold, and cometh of liues going befoze.

The second is like to Lead, and these betoken mortification.

The third is white as clear water.

The fourth is lactick like to Whey.

The fifth is carapose like grey russet, or to Camels-hair.

The sixth is yellow, like to fallow-leaves, falling off trees; and those four colours betoken indigestion.

The seventh is sub-pale, that is to say, not full pale.

The eighth pale, like to some sodden flesh.

The ninth is sub-litine, that is to say, not full litine.

The tenth is litine, like to pomlitern, or to right yellow flowers.

And these four colours betoken digestion.

Now we have seen the colours which betoken cold; so we will see the other ten, which betoken heat.

The



The first is sub-ruse, that is to say, not full ruse.

The second ruse, like to fine Gold.

And those two colours betoken perfect digestion :  
so the Urine be the midd'e of substance, middle of  
quantity, sweet taste, and without contents.

The third is sub-ruse, that is to say, full red.

The fourth is red like Saffron-diet.

The fifth is sub-rubigund, that is to say, not full  
rubigund.

The sixth is rubigund, like a strong flame of fire.  
And these four colours betoken passing of digestion.

The seventh Ynopose, like to White-Wine.

The eighth is Kinanos, like to rotten blood.

And these two betoken aduision.

The ninth is green as the Cole-stock.

The tenth is as black as clear black hoin, and  
this black cometh of a green going before. And  
these two betoken aduision and death.

In Urine be eighteen contents, that is to say,  
Circle, Ampul, Gains, Clouds, Scum, Matter,  
Fatness, Humour, Blood, Gavel, Hairs, Scalos,  
Bian, Crinipose, Sprem, Dust, Ceks, Sedimen, or  
ppostas.

The Circle sheweth all the qualities of the head.

Ampul, that is to say, Creme, sheweth also  
the Brain disturbed.

Gains betoken Rhume and Glur.

Clouds sheweth Vice in the small Limbs.

Scum, that is to say, Foam, sheweth Ventolie,  
and often the Jaundies.

Matter, that is to say, Quitture, sheweth vice of  
the Reins, of the Bladder, or the Liver.

Fatnesſe , as Oyl-drops , ſheweth the waſting and diſſolution of the body, namely, of the Loynes.

Humour like glet, or like dyeggs of blood, or rotten Gall ; it ſheweth vice of the Midriff, or above, or beneath.

Blood, ſheweth vice of the Liber, or of the Reins, or of the Bladder.

Gabel ſheweth the Stone.

Hairs, ſheweth the diſſolution of the fatneſſe of all the body, eſpecially the Reins.

Scalos and Bran , ſheweth the third ſpice of Feberick incurable.

Sperim , that is to ſay , Man-kind , ſheweth too much Leachery.

Dult, ſheweth the Goit, or a woman conceived.

Eskes, the priby hardneſſe to be grieved.

Sedimen , that is to ſay, clods in the ground of the Urine, or breaking upward.

The Circle called Apollas, that is to ſay, the ground , and it hath moſt ſignification of all, and namely, of the lower parts.

Of every mans body be four principal Limbs, that is to ſay, Soulet Limbs, ſmall-Limbs, nourishing Limbs, and gendring Limbs.

Soulet Limbs , be the Brains, and all that are thereabout down to the Welſand.

Small Limbs be the Heart and the Lungs, and all that be about them , betwixt the Welſand and the Midriff.

Nourishing Limbs, be the Liber, Milt, Gall, and Guts, and all that be about them, betwixt the Welſand, and the Midriff, and the Reins.

Gendring

Gendring Limbs, be the Reins, Bladder, Pib-  
hardness, and the Limbs about for the Reins  
downtward.

16. An *A. B. C.* whereby thou mayest know of  
what Planet every man is born, his Fortune,  
and time of death.

**A** *C. 1. J. S. 1. V. R. 2. M. R. 2. G. L. 3.*  
*D. M. 4. C. D. 6. U. 2. T. 7. F. 8. P. 1. E. 9.*

Divide this by 9. unto a hundred: and if 1. or  
8. be over, then the Sun is his Planet: if 2. or 9.  
be over, then Venus is his Planet: if 3. be over,  
then he is of Mercury: if 4. be over, then he is of  
the Moon: if 5. be over, then he is of Saturn: if  
6. be over, then he is of Jupiter: if 7. be over,  
then he is of Mars.

Adam 31. Andren. 1. Aldon 25. Nufos 12.  
Benaster is in 9. Becus 9. David 9.

Also here followeth another *A. B. C.* to know  
by, of what Sign in the Zodiack every Man is;  
that is to say, under what Sign he is born, and to  
which Sign he is most like. Also hereby thou  
mayest know his Fortune, and the moment in  
the which he shall dye. Also hereby thou mayest  
know thy fortune, and the Fortune of many things,  
as Towns, Cities, and Castles.

*A. 2. B. 2. C. 20. D. 41. E. 5. F. 24. G. 3.*  
*H. 20. J. 10. K. 13. L. 42. M. 12. N. 22. O. 21.*  
*P. 21. Q. 24. R. 27. S. 22. T. 91. U. 13. V. 20.*  
*W. 20. Z. 7.*

If thou wilt know by this *A. B. C.* any man,  
as is laid before, take his name, and his Mothers  
name.

name. And also if thou wilt know of any Town by this A. B. C. as it is said before, then take that Towns name, and the name of the City Jerusalem, for that is the Mother of all Towns, and then account the Letters of the Names by the number of this A. B. C. and when thou hast all done, divide this by 28, and if 1, or 2, be over, then that thou seekest longeth to the Weather, and if 3, 4, or 5, be over, then that that thou seekest longeth to the Bull, and if 6, or 7, be over, then longeth it to the Twins; and if 8, or 9, be over, then longeth it the Crab; and if 10 or 11, or 12, then longeth it to the Lyon; and if 13 or 14, then longeth it to the Virgin; and if 15 or 16 be over, then longeth it to the Ballance; and if 17, 18, or 19, then longeth it to the Sagittary; and if 22 or 23; then longeth it to the Capricorn; and if 24 or 25, then longeth it to the Aquary; and if 26, 27, or 28, then longeth it to the Fish.

### Another Alphabet.

**D**ivide any thing in seven by the proper name of those Letters, I will tell which of the 7 it is, by the other number divided by nine.

A	3	G	2	P	25	T	2
B	4	H	5	Q	12	U	23
C	2	I	3	R	13	X	98
D	2	K	5	S	15	Y	56
E	2	L	6	V	8	Z	56
F	4	M	25	W	13		

18. To

18. To know the weather what sha'l be all the year, after the Change of every Moon, by the prime days.

**S**unday prime, dry weather.

**M**unday prime, moist weather.

**T**uesday prime, cold and windy.

**W**ednesday prime, Marvailous.

**T**hursday prime, fair and clear.

**F**riday prime, fair and foul.

**S**aturday prime, rain.

19. A Rule to know upon what Letter, what Hour, what Minute, as followeth.

Prime upon Hours, Minutes.

<b>A</b>	29	9
<b>B</b>	4	5
<b>C</b>	13	1
<b>D</b>	20	18
<b>E</b>	28	21
<b>F</b>	12	4
<b>G</b>	13	40

**E**lmore thus reigneth the seven Planets. First reigneth Saturn, then Jupiter, then Mars, then Sol, then Venus, then Mercury, & then Luna. Saturn is Lord on Saturday, Jupiter is Lord on Thursday, Mars is Lord on Tuesday, Sol on Sunday, Venus on Friday, and Mercury on Wednesday, and Luna on Monday: Saturn, Jupiter, Mars, Sol, and Mercury, is Masculine; that is

to say, Mankind: Venus and Luna are Feminine, that is to say, Women-kind: Saturn, Mars, and Luna, are evil Planets: Jupiter, Sol, and Venus, the good Planets: Mercury is changeable.

On Saturday, the first hour after mid-night, reigneth Saturn, the second hour Jupiter, the third hour Mars, the fourth hour Sol, the fifth hour Venus, the sixth hour Mercury, the seventh hour Luna.

And then again, Saturn the eighth hour, and Jupiter the ninth hour, Mars the tenth hour, Sol the eleventh hour, Venus the twelfth hour, Mercury the thirteenth hour, and Luna the fourteenth hour.

Then again, the third time, Saturn the fifteenth hour, Jupiter the sixteenth hour, Mars the seventeenth hour, Sol the eighteenth hour, Venus the nineteenth hour, Mercury the twentieth hour, and Luna the one and twentieth hour.

And again, the fourth time Saturn the 22 hour, Jupiter the 23 hour, Mars the 24 hour, and then, beginneth Sol in the hour after mid-night on the Sunday, Venus the second hour, Mercury the third hour Luna the fourth hour, Saturn the fifth hour, and so forth, hour by hour, and Planet by Planet, in order as they stand each planet to his own day reigneth evermore certainly the first hour, the eighth hour, the fifteenth hour, and the 22 hour, and so forth every one after another, and next after that reigneth the Planet that is next in order, as thus, Saturn, Jupiter, Mars, Sol, Venus, Mercury, and Luna.



20. Of the most best and profitable days that be in the Year to let Blood.

In the beginning of March, that is to say, the sixth and the tenth day, thou shalt draw out Blood of thine Arm.

In the beginning of April, of the left arm, and that in the 11 day, for thy sight. In the end of May, of which arm thou wilt, and that against the Feaver: and if thou so doest, neither thou shalt lose thy sight, nor thou shalt have no Feavers how long thou livest.

Quot retinente vita & non sit Mortis imago  
Si semper fuerint vivens morietur & infra.

	Good-hap.	Mis-lap.	Mis-lap.	
Bell.	1	13		Woe to Death.
	2	14	24	
	3	16	26	
	4	17	23	
Bell.	6	18	27	
	11	8	10	
		20		

Est vesper Esplaton Deam pulle Philosophie.

	Utra.			
Utra.	7	99		Heavenly Joy.
	5	21	28	
	9	22	29	
	12	25	30	
Utra.	15			
	•••••	•••••	•••••	Collige.

Collige per numeros aliquid cupus esse phandre  
junge simulatum feriaeque diem.

A	3	K	15	R	4
B	6	L	21	S	29
C	12	M	19	T	28
D	20	N	22	U	4
E	26	O	20	X	6
F	25	P	14	Y	6
G	3	Q	16	Z	3
Sunday	13	Thursday	11		
Monday	18	Friday	15		
Tuesday	15	Saturday	29		
Wednesday	25				

Thus endeth the Sphear of *Platon*.

**W**hoſoeber on the ſeventh day of March is  
let blood in the right arm, and on the ele-  
venth day of April in the left arm, he ſhall not  
loſe the ſight of his eyes.

In the four or five laſt days of May, if both  
arms be let blood, he ſhall have no feavours.

Whoſoeber in the fiſt day of each month, fal-  
leth in any Infirmity, the third day enſuing is to  
be feared, which if he paſs, he ſhall eſcape till  
thirty days. Whoſo falleth in the ſecond day,  
though he be long ſick, he ſhall be delivered. He  
that falleth in the third day, at next Change  
ſhall be delivered. He that falleth ſick on the  
fourth day, he ſhall be grieved to the twenty  
eighth day, which if he paſs, he ſhall eſcape. He  
that falleth ſick the fifth day, though he ſuffer  
grievouſly, he ſhall eſcape. He that falleth the  
ſixth

sixth day, though he seem to be healed, nevertheless in the fifth day of the other Month he shall be dead. He that falleth the seventh day with grief, he shall be delivered. He that falleth the eighth day, if he be not whole at the twelfth day, he shall be dead. He that falleth on the ninth day, though it be with great grief, he shall escape. He that falleth on the tenth day, without doubt he shall be dead. He that falleth the eleventh day, he shall be delivered the next day. He that falleth the twelfth day, except he be delivered within two days, within fifteen he shall be dead. He that falleth the thirteenth day, till the eighteenth day he shall be sick, which if he pass, he shall escape. He that falleth sick the fourteenth day, shall abide sick to the fifteenth day, and so he shall escape. He that falleth sick the fifteenth day, except he recover within eighteen days, he shall be dead. He that waxeth sick the sixteenth day, though he be grieved twenty four days, the twenty eighth day shall escape. He that waxeth sick the seventeenth day, he shall dye the tenth day of the other month. He that waxeth sick the eighteenth day, soon shall be healed. He that waxeth sick the nineteenth day, also shall escape. He that waxeth sick the twentieth day, in the fifth day he shall escape; but nevertheless in the month following, he shall be dead. He that waxeth sick the twenty first day, except he run into peril of death, within ten days of the next month, he shall be delivered. He that waxeth sick the twenty second day, except he run into peril of death, within ten days

days of that other month, he shall be delivered: He that waxeth sick the twenty third day, though it be with griefousness of pain, in the other month shall be delivered. He that waxeth sick the twenty fourth day, in the twenty seventh day he shall be delivered, but nevertheless, in the month following he shall be dead. He that waxeth sick the twenty fifth day, though he suffer a little, nevertheless he shall escape. He that waxeth sick the twenty sixth day, though he suffer to the out-passing, nevertheless in that other month he shall be delivered. He that falleth sick in the twenty seventh day, it menaceth Death. He that falleth sick in the twenty eighth day, it meneceth Death. He that falleth sick in the twenty ninth day, by little and little in that other month shall be delivered. He that falleth sick on the thirtieth day, it is a doubt whether he shall pass any of these. Also he that waxeth sick in the 31 day, whether he shall escape it is unknown.

51. Here followeth the Nature of the  
Twelve Signs.

**A**ries is hot and dry of the nature of the Fire, and governs in the head and Face of Man, and it is good for bleeding when the moon is in it, save in the part it governeth and ruleth.

Taurus is evil for bleeding.

Taurus is dry and cold of the nature of Earth, and governeth the neck, and the knot under the abzoat, and is evil for bleeding.

Geminy is evil for bleeding.

Geminy

Geminy is hot and moist, of the nature of the Air, and governeth the shoulders, the arms, the hands, and is evil for bleeding.

Cancer is indifferent for bleeding.

Cancer is cold and moist of the nature of Water, and governeth the breast, the stomach, and milt, and is indifferent neither too good, nor too bad for letting blood.

Leo is evil for bleeding.

Leo is hot and dry, of the nature of Fire, and governeth the back and the sides, and is evil for blood-letting.

Virgo is indifferent for bleeding.

Virgo is cold and dry, of the nature of the earth, and governeth the womb and the inward part, and is neither good nor evil for bleeding but between both.

Libra is right good for bleeding.

Libra is cold and dry, of the nature of the Air, and governeth the navel, the reins and the lower parts of the womb, and is very good for bleeding.

Scorpio is indifferent for bleeding.

Scorpio is cold and moist, of the nature of the water, and governeth the members of man, and is neither good nor bad for bleeding but indifferent between both.

Sagittarius is good for bleeding.

Sagittarius is hot and dry of the nature of fire, and governeth the thighs and is good for bleeding.

Capricornus is evil for bleeding.

Capricornus is cold and dry, of the nature of the

the earth, and governeth the knees, and is evil  
for bleeding.

Aquarius is indifferent for bleeding.

Aquarius is hot and moist, of the nature of ayre,  
and governeth the Legs, and is neither good nor  
well for bleeding.

Pisces is indifferent for bleeding.

Pisces is cold and moist, of the nature of wa-  
ter, and governeth the Feet, and is neither good  
nor evil for bleeding, but indifferent.

No man ought to make incision, nor touch  
with Iron, the Members governed of any sign, the  
day that the Moon is in it, for fear of the great  
effusion of blood that might happen.

Nor likewise when the Sun is in it, for the  
great danger and peril that might follow thereof.

22. The Anatomy of Mans body, with the  
number of the Bones, which are in all two  
hundred forty eight.

**I**n the top of the head is a Bone that covereth  
the Brain, the which Ptolomeus called the Ca-  
pital Bone. In the Skull be two Bones, which  
be called Parietal, that holdeth the Brain close and  
fixed fast. And more lower in the Brain, is a bone  
called the crown of the head; and on the one side  
and on the other be two holes, within the which  
is the Pallats or Roof-bone. In the part behind  
the head be four little bones, to which the chain  
of the neck holdeth. In the Nose be two bones,  
The bones of the Chapes above, be eleven, and  
of the nether Jaw be two above the opposite of  
the brain, there is one behind named Collate-  
ral.



cal. The bones of the Teeth be thirty eight be-  
 fore, four aboue and four underneath, sharp edged  
 for to cut the Meats, and there is four sharp,  
 two aboue and two underneath, and are called  
 Conines, for they be like Conies teeth: After  
 that are sixteen, that be as they were Hammers,  
 or grinding Tath, for they chew and grind the  
 Meate the which is eaten; and there are four aboue  
 on ebery side, and four underneath. And then  
 the four Tath of Sapience on ebery side of  
 the Chaps, one aboue, and one underneath. In  
 the Chin from the head downward, are thirty  
 bones, called Knets or Joynts. In the Breast  
 before, be seven bones, and on ebery side twelue  
 Ribs. By the Neck, between the Head and  
 Shoulders, are two Bones named the Shergs,  
 and the two Shoulder-blades: From the Shoul-  
 ders to the Elbowes in each arm, is a Bone called  
 Adjutor. From the Elbow to the hand-bone, in  
 ebery arm, be two bones that are called Cannes:  
 in each hand be eight bones, aboue the palm be  
 four bones, which are called the Comb of the  
 hand. The bones in the finger in each hand, be  
 fifteen, in ebery finger thre. At the end of the  
 ridge, are the Buckle bones, whereto are fastned  
 the two bones of the Thighs. In each kne is a  
 bone called the Kne-plate. From the knee to the  
 foot in each Leg, be four bones, called Cannes, or  
 Marrow-bones. In each foot is a bone called the  
 ankle or pin of the foot; behind the ankle is the  
 Heel-bone in each foot: the which is the lowest  
 part of a Man, and aboue each foot is a bone  
 called

called the hollow bone. In the plant of each foot be four bones, they are the tombs of the foot, in each of which are five bones: the bones of the toes in each foot are fourteen: Two bones are before the belly for to hold in stedfast with the two branches. Two bones are in the head, behind the ears, called Oculares: we reckon not the tender bones of the end of the Shoulders, nor of the sides, nor of divers little grilles and spelders of bones, for they are comprehended in the number aforesaid.

23. The use and order of Phlebotomy, with the names of the Veins; and where they rest.



**T**HE Vein in the midst of the Forehead, would be letten blood for the ach and pain of the head, and for Feabozs, Lethargy, and for the Degrim in the head.

About the ears, behind the two veins, the which  
be

be let blood to geve clear understanding, and vertue of light hearing, and for thick breath, and for doubt of Measely or Lepry.

In the Temple be two veins, called the Arteries, for that they heat; which are let blood for to diminish and take away the great repletion and abundance of blood that is in the brain, that might annoy the head and the eyes, and it is good against the Gout, the Megrin, and divers other accidents that may come to the Head. Under the tongue are two veins that are let blood for a sickness called the Squary, and against the Swelling and Aposthumes of the Throat, and against the Squinancy, by the which a Man may dye suddenly for default of such bleeding.

In the Peck are two veins called Originals, for that they have the course, and abundance of all the blood that governeth the body of Man, and principally the head; but they ought not to be let blood without the counsel of the Physitian, and this bleeding availeth much to the sickness of the Lepry, when it cometh principally of the Blood. The vein of the Heart taken in the arm, profiteth to take away humours, or evil blood, that might hurt the chamber of the Heart, and is good for them that spit blood, and that are short-winded, by the which a Man may dye suddenly, for default of such bleeding. The vein of the Liver taken in the arm, swageth the great heat of the body of Man, and holdeth the body in health, and this bleeding is profitable also against the yellow ares, and Aposthumes of the Liver, and against the

the Palsie, whercof a man may dye for default of such bleeding.

Between the Master finger and the Iech finger, to let blood helpeth the dolours that come in the stomach and side, as Botches, Aposthumes, and diuers other Accidents that may come to these places by great abundance of blood and humours.

In the sides between the Womb and the Branch are two veins, of the which, that of the right side is let blood for the Dropsie, and that of the left side, for every sickness that cometh about the Milt; and they should bleed according to the fatness or leanness of the party: take good heed at the four fingers near the incision; and they ought not to make such bleeding without the counsel of the Physitian.

In every foot be three veins, of the which three one is under the ankle of the foot, named Sophon, the which is to be let blood for to assuage and put out diuers humours, as Botches and Imposthumes, that cometh about the groins, and profiteth much to Women, to cause the Menstruosity to descend, and delay the Emetoids that cometh in the secret places, and other like.

Between the wrists of the feet, and the great Toe, is a vein, the which is let blood for diuers sicknesses and inconueniences, as the Pestilence, that taketh a person suddenly, by the great superabundance of humour, and this bleeding must be made within a natural day; that is to say, within 24 hours after the sickness is taken of the Patient, and before that the Feaver came on him: and this

this bleeding ought to be done according to the corpulence of the Patient.

In the angles of the Eyes be two veins, the which be let blood for the redness of the Eye; or watry, or that runneth continually, and for divers other sicknesses that may happen and come by other great abundance of humours and blood.

In the vein at the end of the Nose, is made bleeding, the which is good for a red pimpled face, as red drops, Pustules, small Scabs, and other infections of the heart, that may come therein by too great Repletion, and abundance of blood and humours, and it availeth much against Pimpled Noses, and other such Sicknesses.

In the mouth in the gums, be four veins; that is to say, two above and two beneath, the which be let blood for chauling and canker in the mouth; and for the Tooth-ach.

Between the Lip and Chin, is a vein, that is to let blood to give amendment unto them that have evil breath.

In each arm be four veins, of the which the vein of the head is the highest, the second next is from the heart, the third is of the Liver, and the fourth is from the Spleen, otherwise called the low Liver vein.

The vein of the Head, taken in the arm, ought to bleed for to take away the great repletion and abundance of blood that may annoy the head, the eyes, and the brain, and availeth greatly for changeable heats, and swelling Faces, and red

and for diuers other sickness that may fall and come by great abundance of blood.

The vein of the Wilt, otherwise called the low vein, should bleed against Feavers, Certains, and Quartains, and it ought to be made a wide, and less deep wound than in any other vein, for fear of wind that it may gather; and for a more inconueniency, for fear of a Sinew that is under it, that is called the Lizard.

In each hand be three veins, whereof that above the thumb ought to bleed, to take away the great heat of the visage, and for much thick blood and humours that be in the head, and this vein delayeth more than that of the arm.

Between the little finger and the leech finger, letting of blood, that greatly abaileth against all Feavers, Certains, and Quartains, and against the Flames, and diuers other lettings, that come to the Paps and Wilt.

In the thighs is a vein, of the which bleeding abaileth against pain of the Genitals, for to put out of mans body, humours that are in the groins.

The vein that is under the ankle of the foot without, is named Sciote, of the which bleeding is much worth against the pains of the flanks, and for to make, aboid, and issue diuers humours which would gather in the said place; and it abaileth greatly to women to restrain their menstruity, when they have too great abundance.

24. Of the year, with the growth of things.

**T**here be in the year four quarters, the which are named thus; Ver, Hyems, Æstas, and Autumnus,



Autumnus : These are the four Seasons in the year. Prime time is the Spring of the year, containing February, March, and April. In these three months every green thing growing, beginneth to bud and flourish.

Then cometh Summer, as May, June, and July, and in these three months every Herb, Grain, and Tree is in his most strength and beauty, and then the Sun is at the highest : Next cometh Autumn, as August, September, and October, wherein all Fruits wax ripe, and are gathered and housed.

Then cometh November, December, and January, and these three months be in the Winter : that time the Sun is at the lowest, and is of little profit : We Astronomers say, that the age of man is threescore and twelve years, and that we liken but one whole year ; for evermore we take six years for every month, as January or February, and so forth : for as the year changeth by the twelve months, into twelve divers manners, so doth man change himself twelve times in his life, by twelve ages, and every six times six maketh thirty six, and then man is at the best, also the highest ; and twelve times six maketh threescore and twelve, and that is the age of man : Thus you may count and reckon for every month six years, or else it may be understood by the four Quarters and Seasons of the year, so man is divided into four parts, as to Youth, Strength, Wisdom, and Age. He is to be eighteen years young, eighteen years strong, eighteen

Eighteen year in Wisdom, and the fourth eighteen years to go to the full age of threescore and welve.

15. The change of Man twelve times according to the Months.

**H**E must take the first six years for January: the which is of no vertue nor strength, in this Season nothing on the earth groweth. So man after that he is boyn, till he be six years of age, is of little or no wit, strength, or cunning; and may do little or nothing that cometh to any profit.

Then cometh February, and then the Days lengthen, and the Sun is more hotter; then the fields begin to wax green. So the other six years till he come to twelue, the Child beginneth to grow bigger, and is apt to learn such things as is taught him.

Then cometh the month of March, in which the Labourer soweth the Earth, and planteth Trees, and edifieth houses. The Child in these six years waxeth big, to learn Doctrine and Science, and to be fair and pleasant, and loving; for then he is eighteen years of age.

Then cometh April, that the Earth and the Trees are covered with green flowers, and in every part goods increase abundantly.

Then cometh the young Man to gather sweet flowers of hardnes, but then beware that cold winds and storms of Vices beat not down the flowers of good manners, that should bring a man to honour, for then he is twenty four years of age.

Then

Then cometh May, that is both faire and pleasant : for then Birds sing in Woods and Forrests night and day , the Sun shineth hot : then Man is most lusty, mighty, and of proper strength , and seeketh plays, sport, and manly pastimes , for then he is full thirty years of age.

Then cometh June, and then the Sun is at the highest in his Meridian : he may ascend no higher in his station. His glimmering golden beams ripeneth the Corn : and then Man is thirty six years of age, he may ascend no more, for then nature hath given them courage and strength at the full, and ripeneth the Seeds of perfect understanding.

Then cometh July, that Fruits be set on Sunning , and our Corn a hardning; but then the Sun beginneth a little to descend downward. So the man goeth from youth towards age; and beginneth for to acquaint him with sadness , for then he is come to forty two years of age.

After that cometh August, then we gather in our Corn , and also the fruits of the Earth, and then man doth his diligence to gather for to find himself, to maintain his wife children, and household, when age cometh on him, and then after that six years, he is forty eight years of age.

Then cometh September , that wines be made, and the Fruits of the Trees be gathered : and therewithal he doth freely begin to garnish his house , and make provision of needful things , for to live with in Winter , which draweth very near, and then man is in his most stedfast and covetous

tous estate, prosperous in wisdom, purposing to gather and keep as much as shall be sufficient for him in his age, when he may gather no more, and then he is fifty four years of age.

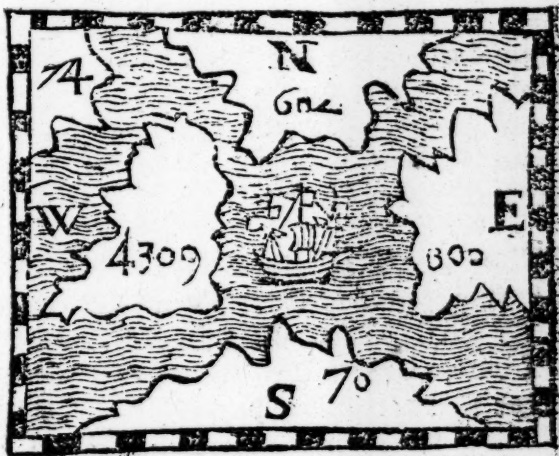
Then cometh October, when all is gathered both Corn and other manner of Fruits, also the Labourers plow and sow new seeds in the earth for the year to come. And then he that nought soweth, nought gathereth: And then in these six years a man shall take himself unto God, for to do penance and good works; and then the benefits the year after his death, he may gather and have spiritual profit; and then man is fully the term of threescore years.

Then cometh November, that the days be very short, and the Sun in a manner giveth but little heat, and the trees lose their leaves, the fields that were green look hoary and gray: then all manner of herbs are hid in the ground, and then appeareth no flower, and winter is come, that the man hath understanding of age, and hath lost his kindly heat and strength; his teeth begin to rot, and fail him, but desireth to come to life everlasting, and thele six maketh him threescore and six years of age.

Last of all cometh December, full of cold with frost and snow, with great winds, and stormy weather: that a man cannot labour, the Sun is then at the lowest, the Trees and the Earth are hid in Snow, then it is good to hold them nigh the fire, and to spend the goods that they have got in the

the Summer. For then men beg n to wax crooked and feeble, coughing and spitting, and loathsome, and then he loseth his perfect understanding, and his heirs desire his death: and thele six years maketh him full threescore and twelve years, and if he live any longer, it is by his good guiding and dieting in his youth; howbeit, it is possible that a man may live till he be an hundred years of age, but there be few that live so long.

26. The Rutter of the Distances of Harbours, and Havens in most parts of the world.



The Compass of England round about, is  
 4309 miles  
 Venice doth stand from Flanders, East and by  
 South 80 miles  
 And the next course by Sea from Flanders to  
 Jaff,

Jaff, is this, from Slu'e to Calais	70 m.
From Calais to Bucheffe	80 m.
From Bucheffe to Lezard	260 m.
From Lezard to Cape-fenester	650 m.
From Cape-fenester to Lisbon	283 m.
From Lisbon to Cape Saint Vincent to the Straits	240 m.
From the Straits of Gibalter unto the Ile of Sardine	110 m.
From Maltitana in Sardine to Inalta is	460 m.
From Inalta the cource of Saragoza and Sicil, to sail to Jaff in Surrey	1800 m.
From Jaff to Basse, to Cypre, to the Castle Roke	200 m.
From Castle Roke to Rhodes	100 m.
From Rhodes to Candy	250 m.
From Candy to Modon	300 m.
From Modon to Coslue	300 m.
From Coslue to Venice	800 m.

**T**he length of the Coasts of Surrey, of the Sea-coasts, is from the Gulf of Ermony to the Gulf Dalarz, next the South and by West, from Luleria to Ryle 65 m.

That is to understand, from Lazaria-in Ermony to Soldin, that goeth from the River coming to Antioch 70 m.

And from Soldin to the Port of Lycha, next unto the South 60 m.

From Lycha to the Port of the South 50 m.

From Toxla unto the Port of Tripol, South, 50. m.

From



From Bernet to Acres, South and by West,	70 m.
From Acres to Port Jaffe, South and by West,	70 m.
From Port Jaffe to Port Delazara, South,	130 m.
From Damiat to Sariza in Surry, to Damiat in Egypt,	180 m.
From Damiat to Babylon, Alchare,	80 m.
From Damiat to Alexandria.	110 m.

The length of Harre Major is from the gulf S. George, in the middle of the Gulf that is betwixt Trapezond Zenostopol, to the Port Mellembe, West from S. George	1060 m.
The breadth of the West end is from the Bias S. George of Constantinople upon the River Danubius, next the North from S. George Bias,	560 m.
From Pero to Cassa in Tartary North east,	600 m.
From Cassa to the Straits of Tane, North East	100 m.
The Gulf of Tane is about	600 m.
The Cape of Cassa is about	600 m.
From the head of Tane to Sanostopol	4 m.
From Sanostopol to Trapezond by West	250 m.
From Trapezond to Synopia, next to the South	430 m.
From Synopia to Pero, next to the West South-west	130 m.
From	

From Pero to Messamber, next the North-west,	230 m.
From Messamber to Mancho, North, North-East,	160 m.
From Mancho Castro to Danobia, North-East,	230 m.
From Danobia to the Straits of Cassa, next the East,	200 m.

## The Compass of the Harids.

The Ile of Cyprus is about	500 m.
The Ile of Rhodes is about	180 m.
The Ile of Zange is about	80 m.
The Ile of Negre Pont is about	300 m.
The Ile of Sicillia is about	737 m.
The Ile of Sardine is about	700 m.
The Ile of Great Brittain is about	2000 m.
The Ile of Ireland is about	1700 m.
The Principality of Marre is about	700 m.

Thus endeth the Rutter of the Distance from one Port or Country to another.

## 27. Of the Axtree and Poles.

The Diameter of the world is called his Ar-tree, whereabout he mooveth, and the ends of the Ar-tree are called the Poles of the World; Of whom one is called the North Pole, and the other the South Pole. The Northern is he that is always seen in our habitations; And the Southern

Southern is that which is never seen above our Horizon. And there are certain places on Earth,



whereas the Pole that is every in our sight, cannot be seen with them that dwell there: and the other Pole which is ever out of our sight, is in sight to them. Again, there is a place on Earth, where both the Poles have even like scituation in the Horizon.

#### 28. Of the Circle of the Sphear.

SOME of the Circles of the Sphear be Parallels, and some oblique, some others go cross over the Poles. The Parallels are they that hath the same Poles as the World hath; and there be five Parallel Circles, the Artick, the Estival, Tropick, the Equinoctial. The Artick Circle is even the greatest of all those Circles that we have continually in sight, and he scarcely toucheth

eth the Horizon in the point, and is altogether presented aboue the Earth.

And all the Stars that are included in this circle neither rise nor set, but a Man shall espy them all the night long, keep their course round about the Pole. And that Circle in our habitation is drawn of the furthest foot *Vrsa Major*. The *Arctical Circle*, most Northward of all the Circles that be made of the Sun, whom when the Sun removeth into, he turneth back from his Summer circuit, then is the longest day of all the year, and the shortest night; and after the Summer return, the Sun shall not be perceived to Progress any further toward the North, but rather to recoil to the contrary parts of the World: wherefore in Greece this circle is called *Tropicos*, the *Equinoctial circle* is the most greatest of all the five parallel circles, & is so parted by the Horizon, that the one half circle is aboue the earth, the other half circle lieth under the Horizon. The Sun being in his circle causeth two *Equinoctials*, the one in the Spring and the other in the Harvest. The *Summer Tropick* is a circle most South of all the circles, that by the moving of the World, he describeth of the Sun; which when the Sun is once entered into, he returneth back from his *Winters Progress*; then is the longest night and the shortest day in all the year. And beyond this *Winter mark*, the Sun progresseth never a whit further, but goeth into the other coasts of the World; wherefore this circle is also named

Trevicos, as who to say, returnable. The Antartick circle is equal in quantity and distance with the artick circle, and toucheth the Horizon in one point, and his course is altogether underneath the Earth, and the Stars that be placed in this, are always invisible unto us. The greatest of all the said circles is the Equinoctial, and then the Tropicks, and the least (I mean in our habitation) are the Articks: And these circles must be understood without bledth; and be reasoned of, according to the scituation of the Stars, and by the beholding of the Dioptra, and but supposed only in our Imaginatio; for there is no circle seen in all the Heaven, but only Galaxias. As for all the rest, they be conceived by imagination.

29. The Reason why that five parallel Circles are onely in the Sphear.

**F**ive Parallel circles alone are wont to be described in the Sphear, not because there be no more parallels than those in all the world. For the Sun maketh every day one Parallel circle equally distant to the Equinoctial, (which may be well perceived) with the turning of the World, insomuch that a 128 parallel circles are twice described of the Sun between the Tropicks, for so many days are within the two returns, and all the stars are dayly carried withall round about in the parallel circles; Howbeit every one of them cannot be set out in the Sphear. And though they be Profitable in divers things

things in Astrology, yet it is impossible that the Stars may be described in the Sphear; without all the parrelel circles, or that the magnitude on days and nights may be precisely found out without the same parallels. But in as much as they be not deemed to be so necessary for the first introduction of Astrology, they are left out of the Sphear. But the five Parallel Circles for certain special instructions are exhibited. The Arctick circle severeth the stars, which we ever see; the Equinoctial Tropick containeth the going back of the Sun, and it is the furthestmost part of the progress in the North, and the Equinoctial circle containeth the Equinoctials, and the Brumal Tropick, is the furthestmost point of the way of the Sun toward the South, and it is even the mark of the Winter return. The Antartick circle determineth the Stars, whom we cannot see. And seeing that they are very expedient for the Introduction into Astrology, they be right worthy to take room in the Sphear.

30. Of the five greater Circles; Of the appearance and non-appearance of them.

**A**lso the said five parallel circles, the Arctick circle appeareth altogether above the Earth; and the Equinoctial Tropick Circle is divided into two parts of the Horizon, whereof the greater part is above the Earth, and the lesser lighteth underneath it. Neither is this Tropick circle equally divided of the Horizon in every Town and



and Country, but according to the variety of the Regions; it hath diversities of up-rising, and this Estival Circle is more unequally divided in the Horizon, to them that dwell nearer the North than we do: and further, there is a place where the Estival Tropick is wholly above the earth, and unto them that draw nearer unto the South than we, the Estival Tropick is more unevenly parted in our Horizon. Furthermore, there is a coast (but South from us) wherein the Tropick circle is equally divided of the Horizon. But in our habitation the Estival Tropick is so divided of the Horizon, that the whole circle being divided into eight parts, five parts shall be above the earth, and three under the earth. And indeed it seemeth that Aratus meant this climate, whereas he wrote his Book of Phenomenon; whereas he speaking of the Estival Tropick Circle, saith on this wise.

When the Circle divided is into eight parts,  
even just

Five parts above the Earth, and three under-  
neath, remain needs must

The restless Sun, in Summer hot, from this re-  
turneth back,

And so of this division it followeth, the day to  
be of fifteen Equinoctial hours, and the night of  
nine Equinoctial hours long: and in the Horizon  
of Rhodes, the Estival Tropick is so divided of  
the Horizon, that the whole Circle being divi-

ded into eighteen parts, there shall appear 29 divisions aboue the Horizon, and nineteen under the Earth, by which division it appeareth that the longest day in the Rhodes hath but fourteen Equinoctial hours in it, and the eight, nine Equinoctial hours, with two half hours more beside. The Equinoctial Circle in every Habitation is so justly divided in the middelt by the Horizon, that the one half Circle is aboue the Earth, and the other half Circle underneath the Earth. And this is the cause that the Equinoctials happen always in this Circle: The Vernal Tropick Circle is so divided of the Horizon, that the lesser part shall be aboue the Earth, and the greater part under the Earth; and the unequality of divisions hath even like diversity in all Climates, as it is supposed to be in the Estival Tropick circle: and by this means the divisions of both the Tropical circles be precisely correspondent each to other: by reason whereof the longest day is of one length with the longest night, and the shortest day equal with the shortest night. The Antartick circle lyeth every whit under the Horizon.

### 31. Of the bigness of the five Parallel Circles.

**B**ut of the said five parallel circles, some keep still the same bigness throughout all the World, and of some the bigness is altered by reason of the Climates, so that some circles be bigger than other, and some lesser than other. The Tropick circles and the Equinoctial do no where alter their quantities, but the Articks vary in bigness

bigness, for somewhere they appear bigger, and somewhere lesser. For unto the northward dwellers, the Arctick circles seem bigger, the Pole being raised on high, the Arctick Circle touching the Horizon, must needs also appear bigger and bigger continually, and unto them that dwell further North, sometime the Estival Tropick shall increaseth the Arctick Circle, so that the Estival Circle, and the Arctick also meet together, and be taken but instead of one. And in places that be yet further North, the Arctick circles shall appear greater than the Estival Tropick circle: but there is a place so far North, where the Pole appeareth over head, and the Arctick Circle serveth for the Horizon, and remaineth with it in the moving of the world, and is as wide as the Equinoctial; insomuch that the three circles (to say) the Arctick, the Equinoctial, and the Horizon, be placed in order and situation. Again, to them that dwell more South, the Poles appear more lower, and the Arctick Circles lesser. Yet again, there is a place being South in respect of us, which lieth under the Equinoctial, when the Poles be under the Horizon, and the Arctick Circles are altogether gone; so that of the five parallel Circles, there remain but three Circles, that is, the two Tropicks and the Equinoctial.

### 32. Of the number of the Parallels.

**F**OR all these speeches, it is not to be thought that there continues 5 parallels always, but so many to be imagined for our habitations sake; for in some Horizons there be but 3 Parallels

only, and there be habitations on Earth, where the Estival Tropick circle toucheth the Horizon, and even, for the Tropick circle is the second taken, which is called the Habitation under the Pole. The third Habitation of whom we spake a little before, which is named the Habitation under the Equinoctial.

33. Of the Order of the five parallel Circles.

**T**he order of the five parallel circles is not every where the same, but in our Habitation; the first shall be called the Artick, the second the Estival Tropick, the third the Equinoctial, the fourth the Bymal, the fifth the Antartick: But to them that dwell more North than we, sometime the first is accounted as the Estival Tropick, the second is the Artick, the third as the Equinoctial, the fourth as the Antartick, the fifth as the Bymal Tropick: and because the Artick circle is wider than the Equinoctial, the said order must needs be observed.

34. Of the power of the five Parallels.

**L**ikewise, neither are the powers of the same five parallel circles alike. For the circle that is our Estival Tropick, is to them that dwell in a contrary Habitation, the Bymal Tropick. Contrariwise, that which unto them is the Estival Tropick circle, is the Bymal Tropick unto us. But such as dwell under the Equinoctial, even the three circles be in power Estival Tropicks unto them; I mean them that dwell just under the course of the Sun, for in transferring one to another, that which is the Equinoctial

noctial with us, shall be Estival the Tropick circle. And both the Tropicks shall be Byrnials. So then the Estival Tropick circle may be said by nature uniberally all the world'over, which is next to the Habitation. Therefore unto them that dwell under the Equinoctial, the Equinoctial it self serveth for the Estival Tropick, as wherein the Sun hath his course directly ober their head, and all the parallel circles shall take the room of the Equinoctials, being divided by equal divisions in the Horizon.

### 35. Of the space between the Parallels.

**N**either the spaces of the circle one from the other, do remain in the same throughout all Habitations, but after the description of the Sphears, they are discussed on this sort. Let any Meridian be divided into sixty parts, the Artick shall be divided from the Pole sixty-six parts off; and the same on the other side, shall be sixty-five parts distant from the Estival, and the Equinoctial shall be from either of the Poles sixty-four divisions off. The Byrnal Tropick circle standeth from the Antartick sixty-five parts off. Neither have these circles the same distance between them in every Town and Country; but the Tropicks in every declination shall have even like space from the Equinoctial, yet have not the Tropicks equal space from the Articks at every Horizon, but in some places less, and in some places more distance.

Likewise, the Articks have not in every declination one certain space from the Poles, but

somewhere less, and somewhere more. All the Sphæars be made for the Horizon of Greece.

### 36. Of the Colours.

**T**here are Circles that go cross oberthwart the Poles, which of some Men are called Colours, and they be so framed, that they contain within their Circuit the Poles of the world, and be called Colours, by reason of those portions of them that are not seen. And for other Circles, they be seen whole, the World moving round about. And there are certain parts of the Colours invisible: even those parts that from the Antartick be hid under the Horizon: and these circles be signed by the Tropical points, and then divided into two equal parts of the Circles that passeth through the midst of the Zodiack.

### 37. Of the Zodiack.

**T**he Circle of the Twelve Signs is oblique, and is compounded of three parallel Circles, of whom two are said to shew the breadth of the Zodiack, and one is called Passing thorow the iniddest Signs: thus toucheth he the two equal Circles and Parallels, the Equival Tropick in the first degree of Cancer, and the Brumal Tropick in the first degree of Capricorn. The breadth of the Zodiack is twelve degrees. This Circle is called oblique, because he passeth over the parallels awry.

### 38. Of the Horizon.

**T**he Horizon is a Circle that divideth part of the world, seen from the part that cannot be seen:



seen: so he divideth the whole Sphear of the world into two parts, even that he leaveth the one half sphear above the earth, and the other half Sphear underneath the Earth. And there be 2 Horizons, one sensible, the other imagined by understanding, the sensible Horizon is that which of our sight is limited at the uttermost of our knowing. So that this Diameter is not passing a thousand furlongs even throughout. The Horizon that is imagined by understanding, is for the speculation of the Sphear of the fixed Stars, and he divideth the whole world into two parts. Wherefore there is not the same Horizon throughout every Habitation and Town, but to a mans witting, he remaineth the same for the space of four hundred furlongs almost. So that the length of the days, the Climates, and all the appearances remain the same still; but with the more number of furlongs: for the diversity of the Habitation, the Horizon, the Climate, yea, and all the appearances shall vary, so then change, and habitation must needs happen in going Southward or Northward beyond four hundred furlongs. And they that dwell in one parallel, for every exceeding great number have a new Horizon, but they keep the same Climate, and all the appearances: Likewise the beginnings and endings of Days, change not at the self same time to all that dwell in the same Parallel. But after very exact curiosity, the least moving in the World hither or thither, even for every Point in the Horizon is changed, the Climate and the Appearances do

vary. The Horizon in the Sphears not after the manner described, for all the other Circles are carried together from East to West with the moving of the world; and the Horizon is immovable by his own nature, as long as he keepeth the same situation. And so if the Horizon were set out in Sphears when they should be turned about; he might so happen to move, and sometime to be over head, and that were a thing most inconvenient, and farthest out of reason in Sphear matter: yet for all that there may be a place assigned, for the Circle Galaxias is left out in many Sphears, and it is one of the greatest Circles; and they be called the greatest Circles, which have the same center which the Sphear hath. And there be seven of the greatest Circles, the Equinoctial, the Zodiack, that which goeth through the midst of the Signs, and that which goeth by the Poles, the Horizon of every Habitation, the Meridian, and the Circle Galaxias.

### 39. Of the five Zones.

**T**he outward fashion of the Earth is spherical, and divided into five Zones, of whom two which are above the Poles are called the cold Zones, because they be very far from under the course of the Sun, and be little inhabited. by reason of the great cold; and their compass is from the Arctick to the Poles-ward; and the Zones that be next unto them, because they be measurably situate towards the course of the Sun, be called temperate, and above in the firmament upon the Tropick and Arctick Circles,

between whom they lye. Now the fifth, which among the four said Circles is middelmooſt, for that it lighteth under the way of the Sun, is named the hot, and it is divided of the Equinoctial of the earth into two, which lyeth all about under the Horizon in the frame of the Sphear.

#### 40. Of the Meridian Circles.

**T**he Meridian is a Circle that goeth thorough the Poles of the world, and thorough the point that is juſt ober our head. In whom when the Sun is come to, he cauſeth mid-day and mid-night: And this Circle is alſo immoveable in the world; as long as the ſelf ſame ſituation is kept in all moving of the world. Neither is this Circle drawn in a Sphear that be painted with ſtars, becauſe he is immoveable and receiveth no mutation, but is mans conjecture by wit, for three hundred Furlongs almoſt, the Meridian abideth the ſame; but after a more better exact imagination; for every ſtep either Eaſt or Weſt, maketh another Meridian: but go North or South, even ten thouſand Furlongs, and the ſame Meridian ſhall ſerve.

#### 41. Of the Circle Galaxias.

**T**he Circle Galaxias, is oblique alſo, and goeth ober the Tropicks awry: and it is of the ſubſtance of ſibe clouds, and the only viſible circle in the Heavens, neither is it certain what bredth it is off, for it is narrower in one place than in another, and for that cauſe under the Equinoctial of the world. But on the two temperate

perate Zones, one is inhabited of them that be in our Habitation, being in length nigh an hundred thousand furlongs, and in breadth about half the same.

42. Of the Celestial Signs with their Stars.

**T**he Signs that be blazed with Stars, are divided into thre parts; some of them be placed in the circle of the Zodiack: some be called Northern, and some be called Southern, and they that be situate in the circle of the Zodiack, be twelve Beasts, whose names we have declared in another place, in which Twelve Beasts there are divers Stars, which for certain notable marks espied in them, have taken their proper Names; for the fixed Stars that be in the back of Taurus, be called Pleiades, and the Stars that be placed in the head of Taurus be Six in number, and are called Hyades: And the Stars that stand before the feet of Geminy, are called Propus; and the cloud-like substance, that is in Cancer, is called Presepe; and the two Stars that stand nigh Presepe, are called Alini: and the bright Star that is in the heart of Leo (according to the name of his place) is the Lyons heart, and it is called of some men the Royal Star; for that they that are born under it, are thought to have a Royal Nativity. The Fair Star that sticketh at the fingers end of the left hand of Virgo, is called the Spike. But the little Star that is fastned by the right wing of Virgo, is named Protigettes. And the four Stars that be at the right hands end of Aquarius, called Urna. The  
Stars

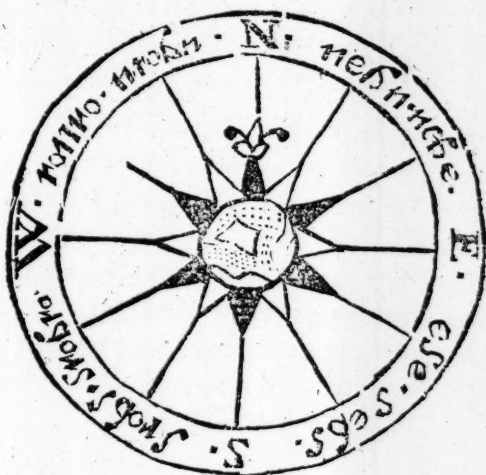
Stars that be spread one after another behind Pisces Tail, are called the Lines. And in the South Line there are nine Stars, and in the North Line five. The bright Star that is seen in the Lines-end is called Nodus. So many are counted for the Northern, as be set betwixt the Zodiack and the North: And they be these: Ursa Major, Ursa Minor, and Draco that lyeth betwixt both Ursas, Arctophylax, Corona, Engonasin, the Serpentine, the Serpent, the Harp, the Bird, the Arrow, the Eagle, the Dolphin, Protomo Hippy the Horse that standeth by Hypacos, Chepheus, Cassiopeia, Andromeda, Perseus, Auriga, Deltoton. And he that was stelsified of Callimachus, Bernicks heir. Again, there be other Stars, who for certain plain appearances that they have in them, had their Name given them. For the notable Stars that lyeth about the mid-shanks of the Arctophylax is called Arcturus: And the shining Star that is set by the Harp, even by the name of the whole Sign is called the Harp, and the stars that be at the top of Perseus left hand, are named the Gorgones, and the thick small stars that are espyed at the right hand-point of Perseus, make as it were a Sythe. And the clear star that is set in the left shoulder of the Wyber, is called the Goat. But the two little stars that be at the uttermost of his hand, be called the Kids. And all those be Southern Signs that lie on the South side of the Zodiack. And their names be these: Orion, the Centaurus the beast that Centaurus holdeth in his hand, Thirsylocus,

locus, when Centaurus setteth before the Senlar ; the Southern Fish, the Whale , the water poureth off Aquarius, the flood of Orion, the South Crown, which of some is named Uraniscats ; the Road that lyeth by Hypparchus. And again, in these there be certain Stars that have taken their proper names. For the bright Star that is in Prokyon, is called Prokyon : and the glistering Star that is in the Dogs mouth, for that she is thought to cause more fervent heat, is called the Dog, even by the name of the whole Sign. The Star that shineth in the top of the Star of Argo, is named Canopus and this is seldom seen in the Roads, except it be from high places : But in Alexandria she is not seen at all, where the fourth part of the sign doth scanty appear above the Horizon.

43. Of the twelve Winds, with their Names, and Properties.

**T**he Wind is an Exaltation hot and dry, ingendred in the inner parts and hollownes of the earth, which when it hath issue, and cometh forth, it moveth sidelong about the earth, and is called the Wind. And there be twelve of them, which old Marriners had in use, of whom four be called Cardinals.





### The first principal Wind.

Auster, the Meridional or South-Wind, hot and moist ayre, or likened to the ayre, sanguine, full of Lightning, and maketh or causeth great rain; he nourisheth large clouds, and ingendereth Pestilence and much sickness: Auster Aphricus, his first collateral or side-Wind, ayre, he causeth sickness and rain; his second collateral is called Auro Austræ, ayre, he provoketh clouds and sickness.

### The second principal Wind.

The fourth Wind, and the second Cardinal, is Septentriouarius, contrary or positive to the first, cold and dry, Melanchollick, compared to the Earth: he putteth away Rain, he causeth cold, and dryeth and conserbeth health, and hurteth the flowers

flowers and fruits of the earth : his Collaterals, the first is Aquilo , frosty and dry, earthy, without rain , and hurteth the flowers. Circius his second Collateral , earthy, cold and dry, causeth round, or hurle-wind, thick snow and winds.

#### The Third Cardinal Wind.

From the Rising of the Equinoctial that is in the East , bloweth Subsolanus , the third Cardinal wind , fiery , hot and dry, cholerick , temperate, sweet, pure, subtil, or thin ; he nourisheth clouds, he conserbeth bodiēs in health, and bringeth forth flowers, Helletrontus Collateral , Solstitial and Estive, summery, dryeth all things.

#### The Fourth Cardinal Wind.

Last of all in the going down of the Equator, that is the West , bloweth Fovonius , cold and moist , watery , flegmatick , which resolbeth and loseth cold , savoureth and bringeth forth flowers ; he causeth rain , thunder, and sicknels, his Collaterals Affricus and Corus have the same nature and properties.

#### 44. Strange Wonders, most worthy of note.

**I**n the Country of Cicilia, as the worthy Cosmographer Pomponius Mela reporteth, in the innermost places, there is a Province of great renown. For the discomfiture of the Persians by Alexander, and the flight of Darius; at that time having in it a famous City called Issos, whereof the Bay is named the Bay of Issos , but now having not so much as a little Town. Far from thence lyeth the Forland Amanoides, between the Rivers Pyramus and Cydnus, Pyramus being the

the nearer to Ilios returned by Mailon, and Cyd-nus runneth out beyond through Tarsus. Then is there a City possessed in old time by the Rhodians, and Argives, and afterward at the appointment of Pompey, called Soloe by Pyrates now Pompeyopole.

Hard by, on a little Hill, is the Tomb of the Poet Arius, worthy to be spoken of because it is unknown, why stones that are cast into it do leap about: not far from thence is the Town of Cyro-cus, embiozned with a small balk to the firm land.

Above it is a Cave named Coricus, of singular nature, and far more excellent than may with ease be described. For gaping with a wide mouth, even immediately from the top it openeth the Mountain butting upon the Sea, which is of great height, as it were of ten furlongs: then going deep down, and the farther the larger; it is green round about with budding trees, and casteth it self into a great round vault, on both sides full of woods, so marvellous and beautiful, that at the first it amazeth the minds of them that come into it, and it maketh them think they have never seen enough of it. There is but one going down into it, narrow and rough, of a mile and a half long, by pleasant shadows and covert of wood, yielding a certain rude noise, with Rivers trickling on either hand. When ye come to the bottom, there again openeth another Cave, worthy to be spoken of for other things. It maketh the enterers into it afraid, with the din of Timbils, which raise a gashly and great rattling with-

within, afterward being a while lightsome : and anon, the further ye go, waxing darker, it leadeth (such as dare adventure) quite out of sight, and carrieth them deep as it were in a Mine, where a mighty River rising with a great breast, doth but onely shew it self, and when it hath gushed violently a while in a short Channel, sinking down again, it is no more seen. Within is a waste space, more horrible then any Man dare pierce into, and therefore it is unknown. It is altogether stately, and undoubtedly Holy, and Worthy, and also believed to be inhabited by Gods. Every thing presenteth a stateliness, and setteth out it self with a certain Majesty.

There is another beyond, which they call Typhos Cave, which is a narrow mouth, and (as they that have tryed it doth report) very low, and therefore dimmed with continual Darknes, and not easie to be sought out : howbeit because it was sometime the chamber of the Gyant Typho, and becaule it now out of hand, stifflerh such things as are let down into it, it is worthy to be mentioned for the nature thereof, and for the tale that is reported of it. Beyond that are two Iozelands, that is to say, Sarpedon, sometime the bounds of King Sarpedons Realm, & Anemutium, which parteth Cicilia from Pamphilia, and between them Celendris and Natidos, Towns builded, and peopled by the Samians, whereof Celendris is nearer to Sarpedon.



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THE  
Husband-Man's  
PRACTICE:  
OR,  
PRUGNOSTICATION  
For Ever.

As Teacheth *Albert, Alkind, Haly,*  
and *Prolomy.*

With the *Shepherds Perpetual Progno-*  
*stication for the Weather.*



Printed by *M. H.* and Sold by *W. Thackeray,*  
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What the Husband-man should practice, and what rule he should follow; after the teaching of *Albert, Alkind, Haly, and Ptolomy.*

**T**HE wise and cunning Masters in Astronomy have found, that Man may see and mark the weather of the Holy Christmas night, how the whole year after shall be in his working and doing, and they shall speak on this wise.

When on the Christmas Night and Evening it is very fast and clear Weather, and is without wind and without rain, then it is a token that this year will be plenty of wine and fruit.

But if the contrariwise, foul Weather and windy, so shall it be very scant of wine and fruit.

But if the wind arise at the rising of the Sun, then it betokeneth great death among Beasts and Cattel this year.

But if the wind arise at the going down of the same, then it signifieth death to come among Kings and other great Lords: But if the wind arise at North Aquilon at mid-night, then betokeneth the year following to be a fruitful year, and a plentiful. But if the wind do arise and blow at South Austro in the midst of the Day: that wind signifieth to us deadly sickness to reign and be amongst us.

## 2. Of Christmass-day.

If Christmass-day be on the Sunday, that year

year shall be a warm Winter, and beginning fall with sorrow, there shall be great Winds and tempests. The Lent shall be mild, warm, and moist. The Summer hot, dry, and fair. The Harbest moist and cold, much unto winter.

Wine and Corn shall be plenty and good, and there shall be much honey, and the sheep shall prosper well. The small seeds and fruits of Gardens shall flourish also. The old men shall dye sore, and especially Women that go with-child: peace and quietness shall be Plenteous among Married folks.

If Christmas day fall on the Munday, there shall be a misty Winter, neither too cold, nor too warm, the Lent shall be very good, the Summer windy, with great stormy Weather in many Lands; the Harbest good, and much Wine, but very little Honey, for the swarms of Bees shall dye, and many women complain, and sit mourning this year for their Husbands.

If Christmas day be on the Tuesday, it shall be a cold winter and moist, with much snow: the Lent shall be good and windy, the Summer wet, and Harbest dry and evil: there shall be reasonable plenty of Wine, Corn, Oyl, and Tallow: the Swine shall dye, and sheep be diseased, and the beasts perish: The Ships of the Sea shall have great misfortune: Much amity and good Peace shall be among Kings and Princes, and the Clergy shall dye sore that year.

If it fall on Wednesday, then shall the winter be very sharp, hard, and after warm: the Lent strong

strong , with naughty weather , the summer and harbest very good weather ; and this year shall be plenty of Hay, Wine, and Corn, which shall be very good : the honey dear, fruits scant, and very bad : Builders and Merchant-men suffer great labours, and young people, children, and also cattle die in great store.

If it fall on Thursday, the winter shall be very good with rain : the Lent windy , a very good summer, and a misty Harbest, with rain & cold : and there shall be much Corn, Fruit, & all things shall abound on earth, and Wine with Oyl , and tallow shall be plenty , but yet very little Honey. Many great men shall die , with other People : and there shall be good peace , and great honour to all Kings and Governours.

If it fall on Friday, the winter shall be stedfast and continue his course : The Lent very good, but the Summer stedfast, and the Harbest indifferent, and there shall be plenty of wines and Corn. Hay shall be very good, but the sheep and swarms of Bees shall die soze the people shall suffer great pains in their eyes : Oyl shall be very dear that year, and of fruits there shall be plenty, but children shall have much sickness.

If it be on Saturday, then shall the winter be misty, with great cold and much snow, and also troublesome, unstedfast, with great winds : the Lent shall be evil and windy, the Summer good and dry Harbest, there shall be little Corn , and dear, and scarcity of fruit : Pastures for Beasts shall be very good, but the Ships on the Sea and  
other

other waters shall have great misfortune, great hurt shall be done to many houses, and there shall be war in many Countries, with sickness, and many old people dye: many Trees shall wither: And the Bees dye also that year.

3. Of the practice of the Husband-man.

**T**he Husband-mans Practice standeth after this manner.

They begin to mark first on Christmas-day and so forth: they mark also the other twelve days, even from the first day, and what weather there is on every one of the twelve days, And also the weather that shall be upon, and in the month that belongeth to the same day, and therefore it is to be marked that Christmas-day betokeneth January, and St. Stephen's day betokeneth February, and St. John's day betokeneth March, and so forth, proceeding unto the last.

4. The Disposition of the twelve days, known by the shining of the Sun.

**O**n Christmas-day, if the Sun doth shine, the whole year, it betokeneth a peaceable year.

If the Sun shine the second day, gold shall be hard to come by, and the Corn much set by.

If the Sun shineth the third day, Bishops and Prelates will be diligent to make war, and great errors shall be among Church-men.

If the Sun do shine on the fourth day, then must the weak Children suffer much pain.

And if the Sun do shine on the fifth day, then doth the Winter Fruits and Herbs, and fruits of Gardens prosper well.

If the Sun do shine on the sixth day, there shall be great plenty of the fruits of the Gardens, with all other fruits also.

But if the Sun do shine on the Seventh day, then betokeneth hunger and scarcenels, both of Mans food, and also of Beasts; for Victuals shall be dear, with wine and Corn.

If the Sun do shine on the eighth day, it shall be good for fishers that year and fortunate.

If the Sun do shine on the ninth day, it shall be prosperous and happy for sheep that year.

If it shine the tenth day, then shall there be much evil weather that year.

If it shineth the eleventh day, there shall be much misty weather that year, and also commonly death.

If it shineth the twelfth day, then followeth that year much war, debate and strife.

If the wind blow on the Christmas day at night, that betokeneth Death to a great Man in that Land.

The second night, if the wind be still and laid, then the third Night dyeth the greatest Lord in that Land.

If the wind blow on the fourth night, there shall be dearth in the Land.

If it blow the fifth night, there shall be death among them that are learned.

The sixth Night, wind bringeth Plenty of Wine, Corn and Oyl.

The seventh Night, wind bringeth neither hurt nor good.

The eighth Night, wind causeth much death among



among old and young people.

The ninth night, wind betokeneth much sickness, and death among the people.

The tenth night, the Cattle fall to the ground and dye.

The eleventh night, much fish shall dye.

The twelfth night, it betokeneth much war and debate in the Land.

5. From the time of Christmas unto the Twelfth-day.

**T**he Husband-man understanding all this, when on Christmas Even at midnight the wind waxeth still, it betokeneth a fruitful year: when on the twelfth day afore day, it is somewhat windy, that betokeneth great plenty of Oyl.

When the Sun on the Twelfth-day in the morning doth shine, that betokeneth foul weather. In the beginning it is never steadfast weather, for the months go all one through another the same day. If it be fair to other that day, it is happy and fortunate. The sixth day after the first day, is the last day, so that the first is last, & that in the six days, every day leaveth behind him two months.

Also that the second day, leaveth February a fore-noon, and January at the After-noon, and so forth do all the other days.

January.

If it be on New-years day that the Clouds in the morning be red, it shall be an angry year, with much war and great tempests. If the Sun doth shine on the 22 day of January, there shall be much wind. If the Sun doth shine on S. Pauls day,

day, the twenty fifth day of Ianuary, it shall be a fruitful year, and if it do rain or snow, it shall be between both : If it be very misty, it betokeneth great dearth : If thou hear it thunder that day it betokeneth great winds, and great death, and most especially among rich men that year.

February.

On Shrove-tuesday, whosoever doth plant or sow, it shall remain always green.

Item. how much the Sun doth shine that day, so much he shall shine every day in Lent. And always the next new Moon that falleth after Candlemas-day, and after that the next tuesday shall be always Shrove-tuesday.

And when the Sun riseth and shineth early, then prospereth well all manner of fruit. If you hear it Thunder, it betokeneth great Wind and much fruit.

St. Beda saith, There be three days and three nights, that if a Child be born therein, the Body abideth whole, and shall not consume away until the day of Judgment : that is in the last days of Ianuary, and the secrets thereof are full wondrous. And if a tree be hewed on the same day, it shall never fall.

March.

The more mists that there be in March, the more good doth it, and as many days as be in March, so many hoary frosts shall you have after Easter, and so many mists in August. All manner of trees that shall be cut down unto the two last holy days in March, shall never fail. Item. If on Palm-sunday be no fair weather, that betokeneth goodness.

goodness. If it do thunder that day, then it signifieth a merry year, and death of great men.

April.

If it rain never so little on Ascension day, it betokeneth dearth of all manner of food for Cattle. But when it is fair weather, it is prosperous, and there shall be plenty of Tallow, and much Wool.

May.

If the Sun do shine on the 25 day of May, wine shall prosper well; but if it doth Rain, it doth much hurt. Item. If it Rain on Whitsunday, it is not good. Item. In the last of May, the Oak trees begin to bear blossoms: if they Blossom then, you shall have a good year of Tallow, and plenty of Fruit.

June.

If it rain never so little on Midsummer-day, that is the 24 Day of June, then do not Hazel-Nuts prosper: If the Holy Sacrament day of our Lord be fair, then it is good, and cause fruit plenty, and the Lambs to dye.

July.

If it rain on the second of July, such Weather shall be forty days after, day by day, yet some imputeth it to Swithin the 15.

August.

If the Sun doth shine on the 15 day of August that is a good token, and especially for wine.

September.

If thou wilt see and know how it shall go that year, then take heed to the Oak-Apples about  
St.

**St. Michaels day**, for by them you shall know how that year shall be: If the Apples of the Oak-trees when they be cut, be within full of Spiders, then followeth a naughty Year: If the Apples have within them flies, that betokens a meere good year. If they have Maggots in them, then followeth a good Year. If there be nothing in them, then followeth a great dearth: if the Apples be many, and early ripe, so shall it be an early Winter, and very much Snow shall be afore Christmas, and after that it shall be cold. If the inner-part of kernel be fair, and clear, then shall the Summer be fair and the Corn good also: but if they be very moist, then shall the Summer also be moist. If they be lean, then shall there be a hot and dry Summer. If it thunder in this month, it presageth plenty of wine and Corn that year.

#### October.

When the leaves will not fall from the Trees, then followeth after a cold winter, or else a great number of Caterpillars on the trees.

#### November.

Whether the winter be cold or warm, go on Allhallows day to a beech-tree, and cut a chip thereof, and if it be dry, then shall the winter be warm: If thou wilt try on St. Andrews Even, whether it shall be a moist or dry year that followeth, you shall know by a glass full of water: if the year shall be moist, and much rain shall fall, then shall the water in the glass run over: and if there shall follow a dry year, then shall not the water arise to the brink thereof.

When

When there followeth a foggy night, a good year after ensucth, that is when it cometh on the thursday night, or on a flesh day at night, and on the fryday or saturday, wherein some men will eat no other meat but flesh; if there be Thundring that betokeneth plenty of fruit.

## December.

When Christmalls day cometh while the Moon waxeth, it shall be a very good year, & the nearer it cometh to the New-Moon, the better shall that year be. If it cometh when the Moon decreaseth it shall be a hard year, and the nearer the latter end thereof it cometh, the worse and harder shall the year be. And if any wood be cut off on the two last days of December, and on the first day of January, it shall not rot nor wither away, nor be full of worms, but always wax harder, and in his age as hard as a Stone.

6. How thou mayst rule thy Beasts that year.

Item. Put out of thy stable all thy beasts, or what other Cattle thou hast, the three Nights following hereafter, and make the Stalls and Stables very clean, with the Hangers also, and give a beast no meat those nights in those places, but bestow them in some other Room, and there give them meat, for that is good; and these be the thye Nights, Christmalls-Even at Night, New-years Even, and Twelf-even at night.

7. An old rule of the *Husband-man*.

Item. When it is fair three Sundays after St. James his day, it betokeneth that Corn shall be very good; but if it rain, then the Corn withereth:

whither: St. Iames day before Noon betokeneth the Winter time before Christmas, and afternoon, it betokeneth the time after Christmas. If it be so that the Sun doth shine on St. Iames day, it is a token of cold weather : but if it rain thereon, it is a token of warm and moist weather; but if it be between both, that is a token of neither too warm nor yet too cold.

### 8. How the Winter should be the Twelve Months.

If a man desire to know what fair weather shall be in every Month, or what Rain, then must he mark in what hour the new Moon is in, and under what sign, and what Planet ruleth the same hour, so shall the same month be hot and dry, cold and moist, after the judgement and manner of the four times of the year.

Item. When the Moon is new changed, what weather shall be that month, shall be found out after this manner: If the Moon shine fair and clear, and so followeth wind: Shinerh the Moon pale, so shall it Rain. If it Raineth the next month after a new Moon, then shall it Rain forth the whole month.

The saying of *Solinus* and *Petrus*.

If the Sun have in the Morning under him troublesome clouds, then shall ye have Rain, and much tempest of weather: if the clouds be troubled in the morning early, and black, then shall there blow a strong North wind.

If the Sun and Element be red in the morning, it betokeneth rainy weather. If it be red in  
the



the Evening, it is a token the next day shall be fair weather.

10. The Circles about the Sun, Moon, and other Stars.

**G**uido Bonatus speaketh on this wise, we shall mark the Circles which be sometimes about the Sun, and about the Moon, whether they be one or more, and if there be but one, they being clear and not long enduring, & quickly vanish'd, it betokeneth fair and clear weather following, and a good and clear Air: and when there be many Circles, it betokeneth wind: if they be of colour red, and clear in many parts, then it betokeneth trouble in the Air.

And if they be very dark and of earthly colour, then it betokeneth trouble in the Air, though cold and wind, and it bringeth in the Winter time snow, and in Summer-time rain.

When they be black, it betokeneth in the winter, wind and snow, and in summer rain, & when they be many, then do the same the more increase.

11. The Colours and lights of the other Stars.

When the Stars give great light, it betokeneth wind from the said part where those Lights be seen.

When the stars be misty and dark, as though they shined through a mist, and that all the same time there be no clouds in the Element, it is a token of trouble in the air, and much Rain or snow after the time of the year.

And when they be clear and red, they judge it to be windy.

Like

Likewise, if thou seest the common Stars, thick, dark, and of course light, it betokeneth alwaies change of Weather. If thou in clear weather seest the Stars shoot, and fall down to the Earth, that is a token that there shall be shortly after Wind from those parts where the Stars do shoot, and the more they shoot the stronger shall be the Wind. For when you see such things present, it betokeneth inordinate Wind, and when you see such like in every part of the Element, that is a token of great trouble in the ayre in all parts with Thunder and Lightning.

12. How to know the Weather by the rising and going down of the Sun.

When the Sun ariseth clear and fair, it is a token of a fair day.

When the Sun ariseth, and hath about him red clouds, it is a token that it will rain that day.

When there be clouds in the Orient, so that the Sun cannot shine through them at his arising, it is then a token of rain.

When the hugin is in the rising of the Sun, it betokeneth a sharp wind, and in going down of the Sun fair weather.

When there be clouds about the Sun when he riseth, the less that the Sun doth shine, the more redder the clouds.

When at the rising of the Sun there proceedeth a long shining, it betokeneth rain.

When afore the rising, the Sun-shine doth appear, it betokeneth water and wind.

When

When the Sun in the rising is dark, or hid under a cloud, it betokeneth rain.

When the Sun is clear, and that it giveth light from the middle part against the Rising about midnight, that betokeneth rain and wind.

When long shining beams go before the Sun, it betokeneth a dead and strong wind, from those parts that the beams do shine.

When by the accident at night there is a shining circle, it betokeneth that night boisterous and unruly weather, and if there be a myst, the stronger shall the wind be, if the myst fall from the Sun, it betokeneth wind in the Region beyond where it falleth.

When the Sun ariseth black, or with Clouds under it, or that he hath on both parts Clouds, which some men call the Sun, or Sun-beams which proceed from the Sun, whether they be black of colour or no, it betokeneth a winter age or rain.

When the Circle that is round about the Sun in the rising or going down thereof, is in many sundry colours, or else as red as fire, or else that the light of the Sun doth fail, or that the colour be killed, or that the clouds stand thereby, or that the Sun-beams be very long, it signifieth a strong wind to come from those parts.

When in the rising or going down of the Sun the light or shining thereof goeth before, and at evening the Element is red, it betokeneth the next day fair weather. And when the shining thereof in the rising or going down be not right, it betokeneth rain.

13. *Albertus* of the Lightning.

If the Colour of Lightning be red and cleare, the flames white and red, or the colour of Snow, that betokeneth all things fruitful, the other helpeth to the bringing forth, and doth neither hurt nor hinder, except it be too far withered. The third goeth through and setteth forth.

## 14. Of the Rain-bow, from whence he is, and what it signifieth.

When the Rain-bow is clear, then shall it not be long clear after, which betokeneth a Winter ayre or rain.

Item. When thou seest in the morning a Rain-bow, it betokeneth rain the same day, and there shall be a great boisterous storm.

Item. When the Rain-bow doth appear about three or four of the Clock in the Afternoon, it betokeneth fair weather, and there shall be against it a strong dew.

Item. When there doth a Rain-bow appear about noon, it betokeneth much water.

Item. When the Rain-bow doth appear about the going down of the Sun, then doth it fore the most part Thunder and Rain.

Item. When it appeareth in the Orient, then followeth fair weather.

Item. When the Rain-bow appeareth in boisterous weather in the North, it betokeneth fair weather and clear. And contrariwise when he appeareth and is seen with a clear Summer, whether in the west, or at noon, it followeth rain.

Hayly saith, when the Rain-bow appeareth in fair

fair and clear weather, it betokeneth increase of raw weather; and in the winter it betokeneth less.

### 15. Of Thunder and Lightning.

When in the time of winter, the Sun is in Capricornus and Aquarius, especially from Lucy until the 10 of January, if the Thunder be heard then shall it be from the beginning of the Lightning throughout the whole Year, more windy than any other Year is. When in Summer it thundereth more than it lightneth, it is a sign of wind that shall come from the same place whence the Thunder cometh: But if there be seen more Lightning than is heard of Thunder, then shall the wind come from the place where the Lightning is seen.

If it thunder less than lighten, that is a token of Rain, with fair and clear weather, & shall both thunder and lighten, or else thunder and lighten out of all 4 Quarters: But mark, if it come only from the East part, there shall be next day rain from the North, and wind.

When it thundereth early, it betokeneth both wind and rain to come from the day.

### 16. To know the Weather by the four Quarters of the Year, as sheweth *Lichenberger*.

What weather there shall be on the day that the Sun enters into Aries, and in the next day after, their Operation shall be for the most part in the Hardest, in September, October, and November.

Item. Aries worketh the one day when the Sun goeth in Leo, and the next day before and after; and so shall be the winter, especially December, January, and February: for the winter giveth him wholly, and leaveth on the North; that is to say, from the mid-night, which is the Orient East; and at that time shall be dry, and then shall be great Frost and Cold.

But if it come in South Austro, which is of the mid-day, either West Occident, then that time shall be moist, and but little Ice. If the weather be dry after the moistness, so shall the winter be unstable.

On that day that the Sun goeth into Libra, mark the weather the next day afore it, and the next day after it. And when the weather is given to Lightning more in March, April, & May, then mark that also. For as the weather is in those days that come next after, and afore, when the Sun entereth into Aquarius; so shall it be in the most part of the Summer, June, July, & August.

In them many wise men do conclude, how the weather shall be all the time that the Sun is from Libra to Scorpio, even to the twentieth Degree, that is, that from the fourteenth of September, unto Alhallows-day, and commonly, it shall be likewise in the year following. And this time is reckoned among the twelve months: so that four days are reckoned for a month, and every day betokeneth a quarter of a Moon, which is seven days; and November is reckoned for the first month.



27. How to know the Weather out of the  
New and full Moons.

On the third day before the new & full Moon, mark well the Moon, where there goeth or proceedeth from her a clear Light shining, it betokeneth fair weather, and also windy; and if the Moon be black or dark, it is a token of cold Ayre and rainy.

When there is a fair and clear Circle by the Moon, and that being sharp and bright, it betokeneth a fair and clear Ayre; and if there be two or three rings about the Moon, it betokeneth a cold winter ayre.

When there is darkness about it, it is a token of winterly ayre, which cometh through strong winds; and if there be black about it, then it is a token of such like weather also.

When the Moon riseth & shineth fair, it betokeneth fair weather, red wind, and black rain.

Likewise, as the weather is on the third day after the New & Full Moon, so shall the weather be ten days after, most commonly.

A sudden and hasty rain cometh always from the wind that went before.

The greatest winds be commonly in harvest: the sudden coming of cold and heat, cometh of the wind, and of the rain.

There goeth commonly afore thunder great winds.

When the wind goeth from the Occident, then it is commonly rainy weather.

From the East, is fair weather.



From midnight, it is cold and hard weather.  
 From noon, hurtful and unhealthy weather.  
 If it do hail in the midst of Summer, it is a  
 token of great cold in the higher Region of the  
 Ayre. When the lower part is that, that causeth  
 Hail to come from above.

18. Of the Eclipse of the Moon, the cause of,  
 how, and when they happen.

**Y**OU are to note, that an Eclipse of the Moon  
 is nothing else but the Interposition of the  
 Earth, between the Bodies of the Sun & Moon,  
 they being diametrically opposite: As if a line  
 drawn from the Center of the Sun to the Center  
 of the Moon, should pass directly through the  
 center of the Earth: which only hapneth at the  
 time of the opposition, or full Moon, and not at  
 every full Moon neither: but only when they  
 meet in the head or tail of the Dragon; which is only  
 the intersection of 2 Circles, viz. the Ecliptick,  
 and the different, which is the Circle that car-  
 rieth the Moon about. And you are likewise to  
 note, That an Eclipse of the Moon appeareth to  
 all those above, in whose Horizon the Moon is at  
 the time of the Opposition, though it be other-  
 wise with the Eclipse of the Sun; for a Solar E-  
 clipse is to some total, to others partial, and to  
 others not at all visible. though the Sun be at the  
 time of the Conjunction above all their Hori-  
 zon, &c.

To find when the *Moon* shall be Eclipsed, and when not, by her distance from either of the two Sections, called, the Head and Tail of the Dragon.

**I**f the *Moon* at the time of her true opposition to the *Sun*, shall be distant from either of these 2 points, less than 10 degrees, 21 minutes, and 20 seconds, then must the *Moon* suffer an Eclipse.

But if her distance (as before) be more than 13 degrees, 5 minutes, 23 seconds; then the *Moon* (at that full) cannot be Eclipsed.

Therefore, if her distance be more than 10 degrees, 21 minutes, 20 seconds, and less than 13 degrees, 5 minutes, 23 seconds; then she may happen to be Eclipsed, but not necessarily.

20. To find when the *Sun* shall be Eclipsed, and when not.

**I**f the apparent Latitude of the *Moon* at the time of the visible Conjunction be less than 30 minutes, 40 seconds, there must be an Eclipse.

But if the apparent Latitude of the *Moon* be more than 34 minutes, 51 seconds, there cannot be an Eclipse.

Therefore if the apparent Latitude be more than 30 minutes, 40 seconds, and less than 34 minutes, 51 seconds, there may be an Eclipse.

21. How to behold an Eclipse of the *Sun*, without hurt to the Eyes.

**T**ake a burning Glass, such as Men use to light Tobacco within the *Sun*, or a Spectacle Glass, that is thick in the middle, such as for the eldest sight; and hold this Glass in the *Sun*

as if you would burn through it a Past-board, or white paper Book, or such like, & draw the Glass from the board or Book, twice so far as you do to burn with it ; so by direct holding it nearer or further, as you shall see best, you may behold upon your board, paper, or book, the round body of the Sun ; and how the Moon passeth betwixt the Glass, and the Sun, during the whole time of the Eclipse.

Thus thou may'st practise before the time of an Eclipse, wherein thou shalt discern any cloud passing under the Sun ; or by another putting or holding a Bullet on his fingers-end betwixt the Sun, and the Glass, at such time (the Sun shining) as thou holdest the Glass, as before thou art taught.

The mind of the Fathers, of the Nature  
of the Fire.

When the Fire sparkleth, it betokeneth rain.

When the fire giveth much flame ; or else, when a man taketh an Hasten, & listeth it up by the Coals, & if the Coals do hang thereon, that betokeneth wind and rain.

When the cold in the winter ceaseth,

And when a Man Snow findeth ;

If there be dark clouds thereby,

Then look for Rain verily.

If the Frog in the morning do cry,

Betokeneth Rain great plenty.

23. A brief Discourse of the Natural Cause, of watery Metors, as Snow, Hail, Rain, &c. You must first understand, that all watery  
Metors,

Meteors, as Rain, Snow, or such like, is but a moist vapour drawn up by the vertue of the Sun, & the rest of the Planets, in the middle Region of the Air; where being congealed or dissolved, falleth upon the Earth, as Hail or Rain.

#### 24. Of the Rain-Bow.

Pliny saith the Rain-bow is made by the Sunbeams striking upon a hollow Cloud, when their edge is repelled & beaten back against the Sun; and thus ariseth variety of Colours to the mixture of Clouds, Air, & fiery Light together. But (as he saith) it portendeth neither fair nor foul weather.

#### 25. Of Rain.

Of these kind of Meteors you may read, Arist libro primo *Meteoro logicorum*, cap. 1, & 2. But briefly, Rain is a cold vapour, & earthly humour raised from the earth and water, into the middle region of the Air, where by the extremity of cold, it is thickened into the body of a cloud; and after being dissolved, falleth upon the earth.

#### 26. Of Hail.

Hail is engendred of Rain, congealed into Ice freezing the drops presently after the dissolving of the cloud, whereby we have great irregular stones fall on the earth; I have seen them in that fashion 1610, contain 4 inches about; for the bigger it cometh, & the longer it carrieth in the Air, the rounder it is, and the lesser.

#### 27. Of Snow.

Snow is of the same humour that Hail is, but not grown together so hard. Pliny saith, Hail

sooner melteth than Snow, and the Hail cometh sooner in the day than in the night.

### 28. Of Frost and Dew.

When in the day time, through the faint heat of the Sun, there is a cold and moist Vapour, drawn up a little from the Earth, presently at night it descendeth again upon the earth, and is called Dew; & in the Spring or Harbest, it is a sign of fast weather: But if by means of cold it is congealed, it is called Frost; and therefore, Dews come not so often in hot Seasons, neither when winds be up; but after a calm and clear night, frosts dry up wet & moisture. For when (as Pliny saith) the Ice is melted, the like quantity of water in proportion is not found.

### 29. Of Wind.

Wind is nothing but many exhalations drawn from the earth, & enforced latterally above the Sun.

### 30. Of Sudden Blasts.

A windy exhalation being thrown down, and encompassed (as Pliny saith) in a thin course of Clouds, newly ober-cast, coming at some time, with such a violence, as it bursts and cleaves a dry Cloud in sunder, and makes a storm; of the Greeks called Ecnephas: But when this cleft is not great, but that the winds be forced to turn round, and roll his descent without Lightning, there is made a whirl-puff, or gust, called Typhon; that is to say, the storm Ecnephas sent forth a winding violence; & this wind doth bear many things away with it, changing from place to place; But if the hole in the cloud were great, it is

is called Turbo, casting down and overthrowing all that is next it. Pliny saith, no Ecnephias cometh with Snow, nor no Typhon from the South: some say, Vinegar thrown into this wind, breaks the Gust.

### 31. Of Earth-quakes.

Plenty of winds gotten in the bowels, holes, and corners of the Earth, bursting out of the Earth, and the Earth closing again, causing the shaking of Earth-quake; and is a token of ensuing War.

### 32. Of Earth-quakes.

When waters in Wells or Pits be troubled, and have a bad labour; the long absence of the Winds, strange noises, the obscurity of darkness of the Sun, with clouds and strangely coloured, &c.

### 33. Of Thunder and Lightning.

When an Exaltation, hot and dry, mixt with moisture, is carried up into the middle Region, and there in the body of a cloud. Now these two Contraries being thus shut or pent in one Room together, they fall at variance; whereby the water & fire agree not, until they have broken the Prison wherein they were pent; so that fire and water flye out of the cloud: the breaking whereof, maketh a noise, like the renting of cloth, which we call Thunder, and the fire Lightning; first seen, in respect the sight is before the hearing: and of Lightnings there may be many sorts.

That which is dry, burneth not at all, dissipating and dispersing: that which is moist, burneth



eth not likewise, but blasts, and altereth the colour: But that which is clear, is of a strange operation; it draweth vessels dry without hurt to the vessel; it melteth mettall in bags or purses, and hurteth not the bag or purse, nor the wax that sealed the bag: it breaketh the bones, & hurteth not the flesh; and killeth the child in the womb, not hurting the mother. Pliny saith, Scythia, by reason of cold, & Ægypt, by reason of heat, have seldom Lightning.

34. What things are not hurt by Lightning.

It hurteth not the Lawrel-Tree, it entreteth not past 5 foot into the earth; such that are shadowed with Skins of Seals, or Sea-Calves, are freed the Eagle is free, &c. Many other wondrous & strange kind of Meteors be there in the Heavens, oftentimes seen, as Comets, burning Dragons, &c. but this volume will not contain an ample discourse thereof.

35. Here followeth divers and sundry Rules of excellent use and right necessary to be known of the Husband-man, & not only of him, but of all other Persons, of what quality soever.

**A**nd first I will begin to shew what rules of Husbandry are to be observed in each month; and also Observations for taking of Physick, and keeping of a good wholesome Diet, & most best Recreations.

36. Rules of Husbandry in January.

This is the season for good husbands to lop & purge superfluous branches from fruit-trees,

unco-



uncover their roots: Set all kind of quick-sets, & fruit-trees in the new of the Moon; be sure the wind be not North nor East: & see the same sides to the South and West, which grew at the first. Set Beans, Pease, & Parsnips: The weather mild, and Moon decreasing, dig Gardens, drench weak & sick Cattle, kine with Uerdisjuice, hogles with water and ground Malt, sodden with a little Bran.

Observations for Physick and Diet in *January*.

The best Physick is warm cloaths, good fires, warm diet, and a merry honest VVife.

Rules of Husbandry in *February*.

This month, let, cut, and lay Quick-sets and Roles, & all other Plants: set & plant Vines, Hops, and all fruits that grows on bushes. Sow Pease, Beans, and Onions; furnish your Gardens with Sallets & Pot hearbs for Summer, Prune & trim all sorts of fruit-trees, from Hols, Cancer, & superfluous branches. Remove grafts of young-trees, in the last quarter, the Moon being in Aries, Libra, or Scorpio.

Observations for Physick and Diet in *February*.

If necessity urge, you may let blood, but be sparing in Physick, and be sure when a warm day comes, to prevent taking cold through carelessnes: For the warm Air in this month is not lasting, but oft deludes us to our prejudice.

Rules of Husbandry in *March*.

Now, regarding the wind and weather, graft, & set quick-sets, cover the roots of fruit-trees (open-eds, in December, and January) with fat earth:

Sow

Sow Oats, Barley, Parsnips, Onions, Carrets, Mellons, Cucumbers, & all kind of Pot-herbs: Slip Hartshokes and Sage, and sow all manner of Garden-seeds.

Observations for Physick and Diet in *March*.

Now advise with the honest & able Astrological Physitian; 'tis good to purge and let blood.

Rules of Husbandry in *April*.

This month sow Hemp and Flax, pull Hops; set and sow all kind of Herbs; restore the liberty of the laborious Bee, by opening her Hive: Bark Trees for Tanners, & let good House-wives mind their Gardens, and begin to think of their Daries.

*In Gard'ning never this Rule forget,  
To Sow dry, and Set wet.*

Observations for Physick and Diet in *April*.

The use of Physick becomes now seasonable, as also Purging and Blood-letting; 'tis good to abstain from Wine, many Diseases will be taken thereby to the ruins of many.

Rules of Husbandry in *May*.

This month commands the provident House-wife, and the prudent Artist, to set their tills on work: In the beginning of the month sow and set those tender Summer Herbs, that would not endure the former cold, weed your Hop-gardens: cut off superfluous branches; mow Trees and Gardens, and weed Corn.

Observations and for Physick Diet in *May*.

Now every Garden and Hedge affords thee food & Physick: rise early, walk in the Fields, by running

running streams, the North & West sides; Sage & sweet Butter, an excellent Breakfast; clarif'd Whey with Sage, Scurvy-grass Ale, and Worm-wood Beer, are wholsom Drinks.

#### Rules of Husbandry in June.

At the Full of the Moon this Month and next, gather your Herbs to keep dry for the whole Year: Set Rosemary and Gilliflowers, sow Lettice and Radish three or four days after the Full, and they will not run to Seed. Shear your Sheep, the Moon increasing.

#### Observations for Physick and Diet in June.

Let honest moderate Labour and Exercise, procure your Sweat; thin and light Diet, and chaste thoughts tend to Health: Lye not unadvisedly on the ground, or over-hastily drink.

#### Rules of Husbandry in July.

Get Rue, Wormwood, and Gall, to strow on your floors, to destroy Fleas: At the Full-Moon gathers flowers and Seeds; dry your flowers rather in the Shade, than in the Sun, which too much exalteth their vertue, but to avoid corruption, let the Sun's heat a little visit them.

#### Observations for Physick and Diet in July.

Beware of violent Heat and sudden Cold, which are the great Distempers of this Month, and procure Pestilential Diseases: Forbear superfluous drinking, but eat heartily.

#### Rules of Husbandry in August.

Now with Thankfulness reap your desired Harvest. Sow winter-hearbs in the New of the Moon. Esteem fair weather as precious, and mis-  
spend

Spend it not. Gather garden-seeds neer the Full, use moderate diet, forbear to sleep presently after meat: take heed of sudden cold after heat.

Observations for Physick and Diet in *August*. Beware of Physick & blood letting in the Dog-days, if the air be hot; otherways if occasion require, you may safely make use thereof.

Rules of Husbandry in *September*.

The beginning of this month, and the end of the former, gather Hops, their Complexion being brown, and the weather fair, and no dew on the ground; kill Bees, make Uersjuice, remove & set all Slips of Flowers between the two Lady-days; remove trees from Sept. till Febr. especially in the New of the Moon; the weather warm, & the wind South or West, cut Quick-sets, gather ripe Fruit, sow Wheat and Rye, winter Partridges & Carrets; and set Roses, Strawberries, and Barbaries.

Observations for Physick and Diet in  
*September*.

Now, as the year declines, provide your winter garment, hang them on loosely to prevent that you might after repent of; good for Physick and Phlebotomy.

Rules of Husbandry in *October*.

Sow Wheat and Rye, remove young plants and trees about the New-Moon; observe this as a seasonable Secret, that in setting, you carefully place that side to the South and West, which were so before you took up the plant, otherwile the cold kills it. Gather your remaining winter-fruit;

fruit; set all kinds of Nuts and Acorns, and cut Rose-trees but once in two years, if you intend to have store of Roses.

Observations for Physick and Diet in *October*.

The Garments you last Month hung on your backs in jest, now button them close in good earnest; cloath you now for prevention, for the cold comes insensibly, and Fogs oft-times beget a whole winters cold. Consult with your Taylors as well as Physitians.

Rules of Husbandry in *November*.

Set Crab-tree-stocks to graft on, in the old of the Moon; set Pease & Beans, sow Parsnips, and Carrets. Trench Gardens with dung, uncover the roots of your Apple-trees, and so let them remain till March: kill Swine in or near the full of the Moon, and flesh will the better probe in boyling.

Observations for Physick and Diet in  
*November*.

The best Physick this Month, is good exercise, warmth, and wholesome meat and drink.

Rules of Husbandry in *December*.

In the last Quarter of the Moon, this Month and the next, are the best times to fell Timber. Let Fowlers mind their Game; cover all your best flowers and Herbs from cold & storms, with rotten Horse-dung; look well to thy Cattel, bleed Horses. Let a warm Fire, and a cup of Nectar be thy Bath, the Kitchen thy Apothecaries Shop, hot Meats & Broths thy Physick, and a well-spread Table, the proof of thy Charity to the Poor.

poor Neighbours, to whom this advice is seasonable:

*Being poor thy self, and cannot Feast at all,  
Thank God for such as thee to Feasting call.*

Observations for Physick and Diet in  
December.

The best Physick is, as before, a merry honest Heart, and the exercise of Charity among thy poor Neighbours.

37. Here followeth other brief Rules of  
Physick and Husbandry.

Physical Observations.

Good to let the Sanguine blood, when the Moon is in Pisces. To let the Cholerick blood, when the Moon hath her course in Cancer, or Pisces. To let the Melancholly blood, when the Moon is in Libra, Aquarius, or Pisces. To let the flegmatick blood when the Moon is in Sagittarius or Aquarius. To prepare humours, the Moon in Gemini, Libra, or Aquarius.

Good to Purge,

With Electuaries, the Moon in Cancer.

With Pills, the Moon in Pisces.

With Potions, the Moon in Virgo.

Good to take Vomits, the Moon being in Taurus, Virgo, or the latter part of Sagittarius.

To purge the Head by sneezing, the Moon being in Cancer, Leo, or Virgo.

To take Clusters, the Moon being in Aries, Cancer, or Virgo.

To stop Fluxes and Rhumes, the Moon being in Taurus, Virgo, or Capricorn.



To Bath when the Moon is in Cancer, Libra, Aquarius, or Pisces.

To cut the Hair of the Head or Beard, when the Moon is in Libra, Sagittarius, Aquarius, or Pisces.

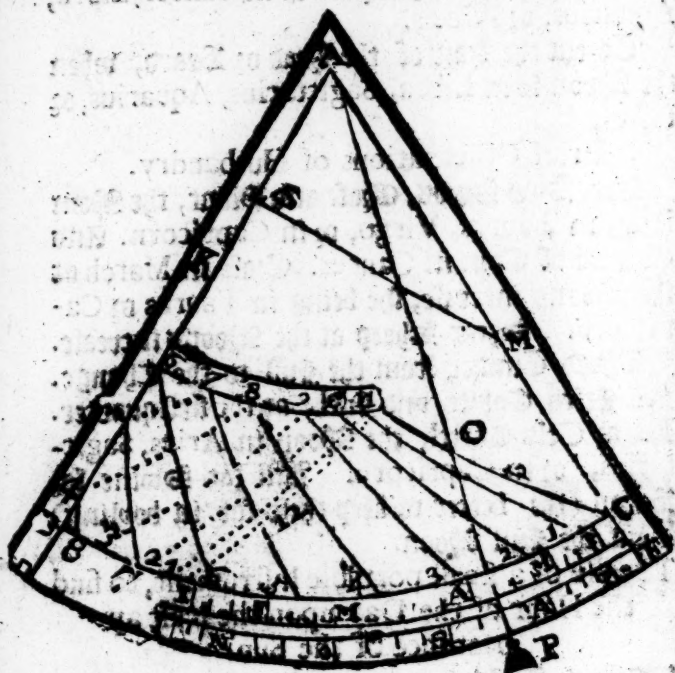
Brief Observations of Husbandry.

Set, Sow Seeds, Graft and Plant, the Moon being in Taurus, Virgo, or in Capricorn. And all kind of Corn in Cancer. Graft in March at the Moons increase, the being in Taurus or Capricorn. Shear Sheep at the Moons increase. Fell hard Timber from the Full to the Change. Fell Frith, Copice, and Fuel, at the first quarter. Lib or Geld Cattel, the Moon in Aries, Sagittarius, or in Capricorn. Kill fat Swine for Bacon (the better to keep their fat in boyling) about the Full Moon.

The use of a small portable Instrument, to find the Hour of the Day upon the least appearance, of the Sun.

**T**his Instrument may be made either of Wood, Brass, or Silber; or for a shift, this Paper it self being pasted upon a fine piece of Board that will not warp, may supply the want of a better. In the Center of this Instrument (which is noted with the Letter A) there is fixed a piece of fine Silk, having a small Plummer of Lead at the end thereof, noted with the Letter P; and upon this string let there be a Bead or small Pins head, which may be slipped up and down the String, as occasion shall require; this small Bead, or Pins head, is noted with the Letter





Letter O; Likewise upon the edge of the instrument, noted with A. B. you must have a small piece of wyre (or a piece of a small Pin) about a quarter of an inch in length, which must stick up right upon the edge of the instrument; this small piece of wyre is noted with the Letter S. Or if you will, you may have a small hole made in the Line A. B. into which you may stick a pin when you would know the hour of the day, which will be sufficient. Lastly, between the Lines B. C.

and

and D E, are noted certain small divisions, which are the days of the twelve months of the year, noted with the first Letter of every month; as J for January, F for February, M for March, A for April, M for May, J for June, J for July, A for August, S for September, O for October, N for November, D for December.

Now the hour lines offer themselves to every ones eye, having the numbers 12, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, set at each end of them.

Having thus described the several parts of the Instrument; I will now shew the use thereof, which is very easie. For first (the Thred being fixed fast at the Center, at A) you must lay the string upon the day of the month (as in the figure, the string lyeth upon the 10th. day of April) then staying it there, move the Bead up and down the string till it lye just upon the line of 12, as you see in the figure at O, then is your Instrument fitted to find the hour any time that day, which you must do after this manner. Take the Instrument in your hand, laying the Thumb of your right hand about E, and the thumb of your left hand about R, turning the left side of your body to the Sun, and hold up the Instrument till the Sun cast the shadow of the short piece of wper in S, straight along the line S C, neither above nor below it, the string playing at free liberty by the side of the Instrument, then shall the Bead, falling upon the hour-line, give you the true hour of the day, either before or after noon.

## Example.

If you would find the hour on the 5 of April, you must then lay the thred upon that day, and keeping it there, move the head until it lie upon the line of 12, then holding the instrument in your hand, and turning the left side of your body to the Sun, holding it up, till the shadow of the small wiser fall just upon the line S.M. and then (and then the thred & plummet, having free liberty to move along the side of the Instrument) observe where the head resteth, and there is the hour of the day, as it falls upon the line noted with 9, or 3. then it is either 9 in the morning, or three in the afternoon. In like manner, if it falls upon the line 10, or 2, it is either 10 in the morning, or 2 in the afternoon. Again, if it fall just between the line of 8 and 3, then it is either half an hour past 8 in the morning, or half an hour past 3 in the afternoon, and which of these hours it is, may be easily distinguished.

Note, that from the tenth day of March, to the twelfth of September, you must use of those hour-lines which are drawn with a full line thus--But from the twelfth of September to the 10 of March, you must make use of those hour-lines which are pricked thus..... Let thus much suffice concerning the use of this Instrument.

*Usus optimus Magister.*

A Table shewing the Interest of any sum  
of Money, from 1 pound to 1000  
pound, at 6 per Cent.

	1 month.			2 month.			3 month.			4 month.		
lib.	lib.	s.	d.	lib.	s.	d.	lib.	s.	d.	lib.	s.	d.
1000	5	00	00	10	00	0	15	00	0	20	00	0
500	2	10	00	5	00	0	7	10	0	10	00	0
400	2	00	00	4	00	0	6	00	0	8	00	0
300	1	10	00	3	00	0	4	10	0	6	00	0
200	1	00	00	2	00	0	3	00	0	4	00	0
100	0	01	00	1	00	0	1	10	0	2	00	0
90	0	09	00	0	18	0	1	07	0	1	16	0
80	0	08	00	0	16	0	1	04	0	1	12	0
70	0	07	00	0	14	0	1	01	0	1	8	0
60	0	06	00	0	12	0	0	18	0	1	4	0
50	0	05	00	0	10	0	0	15	0	1	00	0
40	0	04	00	0	08	0	0	12	0	0	16	0
30	0	03	00	0	06	0	0	09	0	0	12	0
20	0	02	00	0	04	0	0	06	0	0	8	0
10	0	01	00	0	02	0	0	03	0	0	4	0
9	0	00	10	0	01	9	0	02	8	0	3	7
8	0	00	09	0	01	7	0	02	4	0	3	2
7	0	00	08	0	01	4	0	02	1	0	2	9
6	0	00	07	0	01	2	0	01	9	0	2	4
5	0	00	06	0	01	0	0	01	6	0	2	0
4	0	00	05	0	00	9	0	01	2	0	1	7
3	0	00	04	0	00	7	0	00	1	0	1	3
2	0	00	03	0	00	5	0	00	7	0	0	9
1	0	00	02	0	00	2	0	00	3	0	0	4

*The use of the Table of Intrest.*

**T**He first Column containeth any number of Pounds from one to 1000, against any of which sums, there is set down the intrest thereof for one, two, three, or four months, according to the Titles.

*Example.*

Let it be required to find the intrest of 70 pounds for four months. Find 70<sup>l</sup>. in the first column, and right against it, in the column of four months, (which is the last) you shall find 1 <sup>l</sup>. 8 <sup>sh</sup>. 0 <sup>d</sup>. & so much is the intrest of 70 <sup>l</sup>. in 4 months. Now if you would know what the intrest of the same sum would be in 6 months, look in the Table for the intrest thereof in 2 months, which is 0 <sup>l</sup>. 14 <sup>s</sup>. 0 <sup>d</sup>. which added to the intrest of four months, namely to 1 <sup>l</sup>. 8 <sup>sh</sup>. 0 <sup>d</sup>. the sum is 2 <sup>l</sup>. 2 <sup>sh</sup>. 0 <sup>d</sup>. and so much is the intrest of 70 <sup>l</sup>. in 6 months.

Also if it be required to find the intrest of any sum which is not in the first colum, as of 75<sup>l</sup>. Let it be required to find the interest of 75<sup>l</sup>. for three months. First look the interest of 70<sup>l</sup>. for three months, as before you shall find it to be 1 <sup>l</sup>. 1 <sup>sh</sup>. 0 <sup>d</sup>. Likewise find the interest of 5<sup>l</sup>. for 3 months, which is 0 <sup>l</sup>. 1 <sup>sh</sup>. 6 <sup>d</sup>. this being added to the former, viz. to 1 <sup>l</sup>. 1 <sup>sh</sup>. 6 <sup>d</sup>. maketh 1 <sup>l</sup>. 2 <sup>sh</sup>. 6 <sup>d</sup>. which is the intrest of 75<sup>l</sup>. for three months.

Four necessary Tables, showing the value of the Purchase of house or land by Lease, &c. Calculated after the rates of 5l. 6l. 8l. 10l. in the hundred.

5 per Cent.

6 per Cent.

Time of the Purch.	Years.	Mon.
1	0	11
2	1	19
3	2	9
4	3	7
5	4	4
6	5	1
7	5	9
8	6	6
9	7	1
10	7	9
11	8	4
12	9	5
13	9	5
15	10	3
17	11	3
19	12	1
21	12	10
23	13	6
25	14	1
27	14	8
29	15	2
31	15	7
41	17	1
51	18	3
61	18	11
71	19	4
81	19	7
91	19	9
Fee sim.	20	0

Value of the Purchase.

Time of the Purch.	Years.	Mon.
1	0	11
2	1	10
3	2	8
4	3	6
5	4	3
6	5	11
7	6	7
8	6	2
9	7	10
10	7	4
11	8	11
12	10	10
15	10	9
17	11	6
19	11	2
21	12	9
23	12	4
25	13	9
27	13	3
29	13	7
31	15	11
41	15	1
51	16	9
61	16	2
71	16	5
81	16	6
91	16	7
Fee sim.		8

This Table sheweth the Purchase of Leases of Land.

Value of the Purchase.

8 per Cent.			10 per Cent.		
<i>Time of the Purch.</i>	<i>Years.</i>	<i>Mon.</i>	<i>Time of the Purch.</i>	<i>Years.</i>	<i>Mon.</i>
1	0	11	1	0	11
2	1	9	2	1	9
3	2	7	3	2	6
4	3	4	4	3	2
5	4	0	5	3	9
6	4	7	6	4	4
7	5	2	7	4	11
8	5	9	8	5	4
9	6	3	9	5	9
10	6	9	10	6	2
11	7	12	11	6	6
13	7	1	13	7	1
15	8	7	15	7	7
17	8	1	17	8	4
19	9	7	19	8	0
21	9	0	21	8	4
23	10	4	23	8	8
25	10	8	25	9	11
27	10	11	27	9	1
29	10	2	29	9	3
31	11	4	31	9	4
41	11	11	41	9	6
51	11	3	51	9	9
61	12	4	61	9	11
71	12	5	71	10	11
81	12	6	81	10	0
91	12	6	91	10	0
	12	6		10	0
Fee sim.	12		Fee sim.		

This Table shews the Purchase of Leases of Houses or Land.

Value of the Purchase.

This Table sheweth the Purchase of Leases of Houses.

Value of the Purchase.

The



## The Use of the Four preceding Tables.

**T**hese four Tables are all to be used the same way, their difference being only in the rate of the profit, which it is fit should be more in houses than in lands; because houses are subject to be void of Tennants, and many other casualties of fire and ruine, which Lands are not. And therefore I have (as briefly as I can) hinted in the Tables, what Table is fittest in any kind of purchase: not that any one is bound to make his bargain just according to these Rates, but hereby any one may judge of his purchase, and know what profit he makes of his Money.

The Tables of themselves are so plain, that they need no explaining; I having herein altogether applied my self to the usual way of reckoning these bargains to be worth so many years purchase. Only the year for more exactness, is divided into 12 months; and not into 4 quarters.

This Example will make all plain.

If it is desired to know what the Lease of a house for one and twenty years is worth in ready money? to find out this, look in the last Table, which is calculated after the rate 10 per Cent. and is fittest for such kind of bargains, and in this table at 21 years, you shall find the value of the Lease to be worth 8 years & 8 months purchase.

So that let the early rent, or value of the house be what it will, the said Lease of 21 years is worth eight whole years rent, and almost three quarters of the said yearly rent, which you may easily reckon up, and so to know the true value of the purchase. And at this price you shall have 10 per Cent. profit for your money.

I have made these Tables to shew the worth of long Leases also, because most men value a long Lease too much, in respect of the value they set upon a short Lease. Reckoning a Lease of 21 years to be worth but 7 years, and yet thinking a Lease of 60 years, to be worth 12 or 13 years purchase; whereas you may see by this Table, that though the Lease of 21 years be worth 8 years and 8 months purchase, yet the Lease of 60 years is not worth full ten years purchase; may the Lease of an hundred years, or the Fee-simple cannot be worth above 12 years purchase, allowing the same rate of 10 per cent. for the money.

**I**F you desire to be further satisfied concerning things of this nature, as for simple or compound Interest in Tables of buying and selling, and of measuring of Board and Timber, and divers other useful and profitable Rules and Tables, you may be plentifully satisfied in a Book, called, *A Companion for every Man*, in a Pocket Volume, to be sold on *Longgate Hill*.

*A brief Discourse of the Celestial Part of the  
World, of the Distances, Magnitudes, Mo-  
tions, and Situations of the Planets,  
and fixed Stars.*

Of the Heaven of the fixed Stars.

**A**lthough (by the Diurnal motion of the Pri-  
mum mobile) this Heaven (as all the other  
Orbs of the Planets are) be violently turned a-  
bout once in 24 hours, yet they retain a proper  
motion to themselves, which is contrary to the  
former; this motion is called natural, because it  
is effected by the proper motion of the Star or  
Planet in its own Orb, and the other motion is  
called violent, because it forceth a motion con-  
trary to what the thing it self in nature would  
perform.

This Heaven of the fixed Stars is very slow  
in motion, moving but one degree in 71 years, &  
so in 35412 years moving through the whole Zo-  
diack: it is adorned and beautified with divers  
glorious bodies of several magnitudes, of which  
the Ancients have 6 in number: and that the  
multiplicity of these glorious bodies might not  
confound the beholders by their irregular situ-  
ation, the Ancients have contracted their num-  
ber by the uniting a certain number of them to-  
gether into the form or fashion of some living  
Creature, or other object, as the SWAN, the  
BEAR, the SHIP, the CROSS, &c. and these  
are called Constellations, of these Constellati-  
ons

ons; the Ancients obserbe only 48, though there be other found out of latter times, of which 21 were on the North side of the Equinoctial, 15 on the South-side, and 12 in the Zodiack it self: Each of these Constellations contain a certain number of these Stars, whose Magnitudes are very vast, in respect of this little Ball whereon we live: For, a Star of the first Magnitude is greater than the Globe of the whole earth 68 times, of which Magnitude there are 15 Stars. A Star of the second Magnitude is greater than the Globe of the whole earth 28 times, of which Magnitude there are 45 Stars. A Star of the third Magnitude is greater than the Globe of the whole earth 18 times, of which Magnitude there are 208 stars. A Star of the fourth Magnitude is greater than the Globe of the whole earth 11 times, of which Magnitude there are 244 Stars. A Star of the fifth Magnitude is greater than the Globe of the whole earth 3 times, of which Magnitude there are 217 Stars. But a Star of the sixth Magnitude is less than the earth, and of this Magnitude there are 43 Stars.

## 2. Of the Heaven of Saturn.

**T**his Heaven is situated within the concavity of the Heaven of the fixed Stars, and containeth only the body of his own Planet, which appeareth as a Star of the second Magnitude: he is of a swarthy and obscure colour like unto Lead; his distance from the earth in his mean distance is 9091950 Miles, and the Circumference

circumference of his Sphear is 57030266 Miles, according to which, by the violent motion of the Primum mobile, he is moved 2379261 miles in one hour, but his own proper motion is slower than any of the other Planets, yet much swifter than that of the fixed Stars, for he endeth his course in thirty years.

### 3. Of the Heaven of Jupiter.

**V** Within the concavity of the Sphear of Saturn, is situated the Heaven of Jupiter, in which moveth the Body of Jupiter, which appeareth like a Star of the first magnitude, very bright, and of nature warm. In his mean distance he is distant from the Earth 3431400 miles, his body exceeding the Earth in Magnitude 14 times, the perimiter of his Sphear being 21568800 miles, he finished his Zodiacal period in 11 years and 316 days.

### 4. Of the Heaven of Mars.

**U**nder the Heaven of Jupiter, is the Orb of Mars, appearing of a red fiery colour, being distant from the earth in his mean dist. 150070 Miles, the circumference of his Sphear being 9432971 miles, so that by the violent motion of the primum mobile, he is moved 393040 miles in the space of an hour, he compleateth his revolution in a year and 322 days.

### 5. Of the Heaven of the Sun.

**T**he Sun is seated in the midst of the planets, by which he enlightens the superior

our as well as the inferiour. In his mean distance he is distant from the Earth 989000 miles, the magnitude of his body, being (according to Tycho) 140 times greater than the Earth, the compass of his Dy being 6216571 miles, and he moveth in an hour 259023 miles, he maketh his Zodiacal revolution in 365 days, 5 hours, 42 minutes, 16 seconds.

#### 6. Of the Heaven of Venus.

**V**ENUS, the most bright and Splendant Star in all the Firmament, is moved about the Sun as about a Center, her distance from the Earth being 989000 miles, she moveth equally about the Sun, though her motions seem to be very irregular; she is sometimes higher and sometimes lower than the Sun, she is 6 times less than the earth, and is distant from the Sun 735300 miles.

#### 7. Of the Heaven of Mercury.

**V**ITHIN the contabity of the Sphear of Venus is placed Mercury, he is situate very near the Sun, so that he is rarely seen: he moveth about the Sun as Venus doth, and is distant from the Earth 989000 miles, he is less than the Earth 16 times.

#### 8. Of the Heaven of the Moon.

THE MOON is the lowest of the Planets, being distant from the Earth in her mean distance 48760 miles, the Circumference of her Sphear being 306491 miles, she runneth in the space of an hour 12770 miles, she is less than the earth 39 times;



39 times, but according to Copernicus 43 times, and finisheth his course in 27 days, 7 hours, 43 minutes, and 6 seconds.

A most plain and easie Table, shewing the true time of the beginning, and continuance of the Reign of each King and Queen in England, from the Conquest, unto this Year 1683.

**W**illiam the Conquerour began his Reign 1066, Octob. 15. and reigned 20 years, 11 months, and 22 days.

William Rufus began his Reign 1087, September 9, and reigned 12 years, 11 months, and 19 days.

Henry the first began his Reign 1100, August the first, and reigned 36 years, 4 months, and 11 days.

Stephen began his Reign 1135, December 2, and reigned 18 years, 11 months, and 18 days.

Henry the second began his Reign 1154, October 23, and reigned 34 years, 3 months, and one day.

Richard the first began his Reign 1189, July 6, and reigned 2 years, and 9 months.

King John began his Reign 1192, April 6, and Reigned 17 years, and 7 months.

Henry the third began his Reign 1216, October 19, and reigned 16 years and 1 month.

Edward the first began his reign 1272, November

vember 16 , and reigned 34 years, 8 months, and 6 days.

Edward the second began his Reign 1307, July 7, and reigned 19 years, 7 months, & 5 days.

Edward the third began his Reign 1316, January 15, and Reigned 50 years, 5 months, and 7 days.

Richard the second began his Reign 1377, June 21, and Reigned 22 years, 3 months, and 14 days.

Henry the fourth began his Reign 1399, September 29, and reigned 13 years, 6 months, and 3 days.

Henry the fifth began his Reign 1412, March 20, and Reigned 9 years, 5 months, and 14 days.

Henry the sixth began his Reign 1422, August 31, and Reigned 38 years, 6 months, and 8 days.

Edward the fourth began his Reign 1416, March 4, and reigned 22 years, one month, and 8 days.

Edward the fifth began his Reign 1483, April 9, and reigned 2 months and 18 days.

Richard the third began his Reign 1483, June 22, and reigned 2 years, 2 months, and 5 days.

Henry the seventh began his Reign 1485, August 22, and reigned 23 years, 10 months, and 2 days.

Henry the eighth began his Reign 1509, April 22, and reigned 37 years, 10 months, and 2 days.

Edward

Edward the Sixth began his Reign 1547, January the 28, and Reigned 6 years, 5 months, and 9 days.

Queen Mary began her Reign 1553, July 26, and Reigned 5 years, 3 months & 22 days.

Queen Elizabeth began her Reign, 1558, November 17, and reigned 44 years, 4 months, and 16 days.

King James began his Reign 1602, March 24, and Reigned 22 years and 3 days.

King Charles the first began his Reign 1625, March 27, and Reigned 24 years, 10 months, and 3 days.

King Charles the Second began his Reign the 30 of January, 1648. Whom God grant long to Reign over us.

Here follows the manner of making all manner of Bonds, Bills, Leases, Indentures, Wills, &c. Very necessary for those who live in the Country, where a Clerk or Scrivener is not near at all times to be had.

A Bill of Obligation from one man to another.

**K** Now all men by these presents, that J. T. R. of S. in the County of S. Yeoman, do owe and am indebted unto J. A. of G. in the County abovesaid, Gentlemen, the sum of one and twenty pounds of good and lawful money of England, to be paid to the abovesaid J. A. his Heirs, Executors, Administrators, or Assigns: in and upon the first day of May, next ensuing the date hereof, at,

or in the now dwelling house of the abovesaid  
*J. A.* For the which payment well & truly to be  
 made, I bind my Heirs, Executors, & Administrators,  
 in the sum of 42 Pounds, of like Monies of  
 England, firmly by these Presents: In witness  
 whereof, I have hereunto set my Hand & Seal, the  
 first day of *June*, one thousand, six hundred & sixty.

*Sealed and Delivered*

*in the presence of*

An Obligation with a Condition, Two  
 bound to One.

**K** Now all Men by these Presents, that we  
*W. S.* of *K.* in the County of *N. Jophet*;  
 and *H. M.* of *F.* in the Isle, are holden and firmly  
 bound unto *V. G.* of *B.* in the County of *S.*  
 Gentleman, the sum of two hundred pounds, of  
 good and lawful Mony of England, to be paid to  
 the abovesaid *V. G.* his Heirs, Executors, Ad-  
 ministrators, or Assigns; for the which Pay-  
 ments, well and truly to be made, we bind us,  
 and either of us, our Heirs, Executors, Admini-  
 strators of us, and either of us in the whole, & for  
 the whole firmly by these presents. Dated with  
 our Seals, dated the fifth day of *M.* 1660.

The Condition of this Obligation is such, that  
 if the above bound *W. S.* and *H. M.* they or either  
 of their Heirs, Executors, Administrators, or As-  
 signs, shall pay, or cause to be well & truly paid,  
 the full and entire sum of one hundred pounds of  
 good and lawful Mony of England, at one entire  
 payment,

payment, in and upon the first day of November, next ensuing the date hereof; at, or in the now dwelling-house of the said K. G. of B. that then this present Obligation shall be void and of none effect, or else shall remain in full power, force and verue.

*Sealed and Delivered*

*in the presence of*

*A Justice of the Peace*

His Bill witnesseth, That A. G. of R. in the County of S. Taylor do owe unto R. B. of R. in the same County, Yeoman, the sum of thirty pound of lawful English Money; for the payment whereof, I bind me and my Heirs, in witness whereof, I have hereunto put my Hand and Seal, the first day of May, in the Year, 1603.

*Sealed and Delivered*

*in the presence of*

*A Bill without Penalty*

Be it known unto all men by these presents, That R. S. of K. L. in the County of N. Gent. do owe unto R. B. of R. in the same County, Yeoman, the sum of one hundred pound, of lawful money of England, to be paid to the said R. B. his Heirs, Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, upon the first day of May, next ensuing the date hereof, at, or in the now dwelling-house of the aforesaid R. B. in R. for the which payment, well and truly to be made, I bind me, my Heirs, Executors and Administrators, firmly by these presents.

In witness whereof I have hereunto put my Hand  
and Seal, the first day of August, 1668.  
*Sealed and delivered*  
*in the presence of*  
*An Acquittance.*

**B**E it known unto all men by these presents,  
that I R. B. have received of W. R. the sum  
of one hundred pounds of lawful money of Eng-  
land, in full discharge of all Debts, Reckonings,  
Accounts, and Demands whatsoever, from the  
beginning of the World to this day, Being July  
the first, 1668. In witness whereof, I have here-  
unto put my Hand and Seal, the day and year above  
written.  
*Sealed and delivered*  
*in the presence of*

## A General Release.

**B**E it known unto all men by these presents,  
that J. M. K. of H. in the County of N. Gen-  
tleman, have refused, released, & quit claim,  
and by these presents do, for me, my Heirs, Ex-  
ecutors, administrators, or assigns, remitt, release,  
and forever quit claim, unto J. B. his Heirs,  
Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, all and all  
manner of Actions, Suits, Cause, and Causes of  
Actions and Suits, Bills, Bonds, Writings,  
and Accounts, Debts, Duties, Reckonings,  
Sum and Sums of Money, Controversies,  
Judgements, Executions, and Demands what-  
soever, which J. the said M. K. ever had, or which  
my Heirs, executors, administrators, or Assigns



: Or, Prognostication for ever.

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or any of us in time to come, can or may have, to, for, or against the said T. B. his Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, for, or by reason of any matter, cause, or things whatsoever, from the beginning of the world, to the day of the date hereof. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and Seal, the 2 day of May, 1668. blue

Sealed and delivered in publick view

in the presence of

A Letter of Attorney General, to xeni, nob

deue Debts, and Rents

**K** Now all men by these presents, that I. L. R. of W. in the County of R. Yeoman, have Assigned, Ordained, and made, and in my stead and place, put and constituted my trusty and well beloved friend F. R. of S. L. in York, Yeoman, to be my true and lawful Attorney for me, and in my name, and to my use to ask, sue for, levy, require, recover, and receive of all & every person whatsoever, all and every such Debts, Rents, and sums of money, as are now due unto me, or which at any day or days, time or times, hereafter shall be due, owing, belonging, appertaining unto me by any manner of ways whatsoever: Giving and granting unto my said Attorney by the Tenour of these presents, my full & whole power, strength and authority, in and about the Premises, & upon the receipt of any such debts, rents, and sums of money aforesaid, to give Acquittances, or other discharge for me, and in my name to make, seal, and deliver, and all and every other Act and Acts, thing or things, device and devices in law whatsoever,

soever, needful and necessary to be done, or about the premisses, for the recovery of all, or any such debts, rents, or sums of money, as aforesaid, for me, and in my name, to do, execute, & perform, as fully, largely, amply in every respect, to all intents, constructions, & purposes; as I my self might, or could do, if I were personally present: ratifying, allowing, and holding firm and stable whatsoever my said Attorney shall lawfully do, or cause to be done, in or about the Execution of the same, by vertue of these Presents. In witness whereof, I have herunto put my Hand & Seal, July 20. 1660.

An Indenture for an Apprentice bound  
out by a Parish.

**T**his Indenture made the second day of June, one thousand six hundred & sixty, according to the Computation of the Church of England, &c. Witnesseth, That the Church-wardens and Overseers of the Poor of the Parish of St. M. in K. L. in the County of Norf. with the consent of J. P. Mayor, & F. P. Recorder, Esq. two Justices of the Peace for the Parish, according to the Statute in that case made and provided: Have placed and put forth J. R. an Apprentice with J. R. of K. L. aforesaid, a laterman, for and until he be of the full age of one and twenty years, from the day of the date hereof: during all which term, the said J. R. doth Covenant to find unto the aforesaid J. R. his Apprentice, sufficient meat, drink, & apparel, washing & lodging, sufficient for such Apprentice. And at the end of the

the said term, to give him two Suits of Apparel, the one for Holy days, & the other for Working days. In witness whereof, they have interchangeably set to their Hands & Seals, the day and year above written.

*Sealed and delivered*

*in the presence of*

*A Letter of Attorney to receive a Debt.*

**K** Now all Men by these Presents, that I I. R. of H. in the County of Nor. Gent. have assigned, ordained, and made; and in my stead and place, by these presents, put & constitute my trusty and well beloved friend S. R. of H. in the County of S. Gent. to be my true & lawful Attorney, to me, and in my name, and to my use, to take, ask, sue for, levy, require, recover, and receive of G. B. of H. in the County of S. Gent. all and every such Debts & Sums of Money, which are now due unto me by any manner of ways or means whatsoever. Giving & granting unto my said Attorney, my whole power & strength, and authority in & about the Premises, and upon the receipt of any such debts or sums of Money aforesaid, Acquittances, or other discharge for me, & in my name to make, seal, and deliver, and all & every such acts and acts, thing or things, device & devices whatsoever in law, for the recovery of all, or any such debts or sums of Money, as aforesaid, for & in my name, to do, execute & perform as fully, & largely, in respect to all intents, constructions, & purposes, as I my self might or could do, if I were there in my own person; ratifying, allowing, and

holding firm and stable all; & whatsoever my said Attorney shall lawfully do, or cause to be done, in or about the Execution of the Premises, by virtue of these presents. In witness, &c.

### A Copy of a Will.

**I**n the Name of God, Amen. The first day of July, 1668, according to the Computation of the Church of Englande, J. E. N. of K. L. in the County of N. Gent. being of perfect memory & remembrance, praised be God, do make and ordain this my last Will and Testament, in manner and form following, viz.

**F**irst I bequeath my Soul into y<sup>e</sup> Hands of Almighty God my Maker, hoping that through the Meritorious death & passion of Jesus Christ, my only Saviour and redeemer, to receive free pardon & forgiveness of all my sins: and as for my body to be buried in Christian burial, at the discretion of my Executor, hereafter nominated. Item, I give unto my Son T. P. the sum of five hundred pounds. Item, I give unto my Daughter F. the sum of five hundred pounds. Item, all the rest of my Houses, Estates, Lands, Tenements, and Goods whatsoever, I give unto S. my Wife for term of her life, and then to my Son P. and his Heirs for ever, upon condition that he shall pay all my Debts and Legacies, & make her sole Executrix of this my last Will & Testament, revoking all other Wills and Testaments, and her Executors, Administrators, &c. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and Seal, the day of the year first above written.

Pleasant

**Pleasant Questions in Arithmetick.** Now may  
 be asked and asked; and the answer is  
*Question.* To tell the number that another man  
 thought; or shall think, be it never so great.

**L**et the party that thinketh, double the num-  
 ber which he thought, which done, bid him  
 multiply the sum of them both by 5, and give  
 you the product (which they will never refuse to  
 do, it being so far above the number thought)  
 from the which if you abate the last figure of the  
 product (which will always be a Cypher or 5)  
 the number thought shall remain.

**E**xample. Let the number thought be 53, which doubled  
 make 106, and multiplied by 5, make 530, then  
 if you take away the Cypher which is in the last  
 place, there will remain 53, the number  
 thought.

*Quest. 2.* A pretty Question.

**A** Thief breaking into an Orchard, stole from  
 thence a certain number of Pears, and as  
 he was coming forth he met with three men one af-  
 ter another, who threatened to accuse him of  
 the fact; and for to appease them, he gave unto the  
 first man half the Pears that he stole, who re-  
 turned him back 12 of them. Then he gave unto  
 the second half of them he had remaining, who  
 returned him back 7 of them. And when  
 he gave half the residue unto the third who returned  
 him back 4, and in the end he had still remaining  
 10 Pears; How many Pears did he steal?

Wears he stole in all ? To answer this Question you must work backward ; for if you take 4 from 20, there will remain 16 ; which being doubled, make 32 : from which abate 7, and there will remain 25, which being doubled, make 50 ; from which subtract 12, and there will remain 38 ; which again doubled, make 76 : the true number of Wears that he gathered.

Quest. 3. Another of three Sisters.

**A** Certain Man having three Daughters, to the Eldest he gave twenty two Apples, to the second he gave sixteen Apples, & to the third he gave ten Apples ; & sent them to the Market to sell them, and gave them command to sell one as many for a penny as the other ; (namely, seven a penny) & every one to bring him home so much money as the other, and neither change either Apples or Moneys one with another : How could that be done ?

This to many seems impossible, but to the Arithmetician very easie ; for whereas the eldest had three penny worths, and one Apple over ; the second two penny worths, & two apples over ; and the youngest had one penny worth, & 3 Apples over, so that the youngest had so many single Apples, and one penny worth, as the eldest had penny worths, & one Apple over ; and consequently, the second proportionable to them both.

They made their markets thus : A Steward coming to buy Fruit for his Lady, bought all the Apples that they had at seven a penny, leaving the



the odd ones behind, then had the eldest Sister three pence & one Apple? the middle Sister two pence & two Apples; the youngest one penny, & three Apples. The Steward bringing the Fruit to his Lady she liked it so well, that she sent him for the rest, who replied, that there were but a few remaining; she notwithstanding, sent him for them and had him bring them at any rate.

The Steward coming to the Market again, could not buy the odd Apples under a penny a piece, (who to content his Lady, was fain to give it) then had the youngest Sister three penny worth, the middle Sister two penny worth, and the eldest one penny worth; and so had they all four pence a piece, and yet sold as many for a penny one as another, and neither changed Apples nor Money one with another, as they were commanded.

Shepherds Prognostication  
FOR THE  
WEATHER.

With a brief Chronogoly of divers Memorable  
things since these hundred years, shewing in  
what year they happend, and how long  
it is since, to this Year, 1683.

WITH  
A brief Collection of all the Members of Man  
Phylognomized.  
AND  
A Judgement upon the signification of Moles  
on Man or Woman, from the Head,  
to the Foot.

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By *Melampus*, A Greek Author.

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ALSO  
The Wheel of Fortune  
Approved and confirmed by Science and Reason  
of *Pythagoras*, the most Excellent Philo-  
sopher : By the which you may know  
all things that you will demand.

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Printed for *W. Thackeray*, at the Sign of  
the Angel in Duck-Lane, near Smith-  
field, 1683.

The Shepherds Prognostication for the Weather,  
with a brief Chronology of divers Memorable  
Accidents, these last hundred years.

If Rain-water be drunk or sucked up by the  
ear, sooner than ordinary, it signifieth rain to  
be at hand. If standing water be at any time  
warmer than it was commonly wont to be, and  
no Sun-shine help, it foretelleth rain. If any  
springs do notably rise, or little fountains or cold springs  
flow faster than ordinary, it is a token of much  
rain. If Ducks or Drakes do shake and flutter  
their wings when they rise, it is a sign of stir-  
ring waters. If young Horses rub their heads  
against the ground, it is a sign of great drops of  
rain to follow. If in a clear and merry night it  
lighten in the South or South-east, it foretelleth  
great store of wind and rain to come from those  
parts. If sheep do bleat, play, or skip merrily, it  
is a sign of merry weather. If Swine be seen to carry  
bundles of hay or straw to any place, and bite  
them, it breaketh rain. When Wren do lick  
themselves against the hair, it becometh rain  
to follow shortly after. If Wren or Thrush feed a  
pace while it rains, it foretelleth that the rain  
shall continue many days after. If Cattle when  
they do puff or belch, do look up to the sky,  
it signifieth ensuing rain. If the heat in Sum-  
mer be more hot and violent than is wont to be,  
it is a token of rain. If dogs gait or enraies

stir or rumble in his Belly, it is a sign of Rain. If  
Salt or powdered Meat be more moist than it is  
ordinary wont to be, it signifieth Rain. The Sky  
or Element being red or fiery in the morning,  
foretelleth Rain to follow. Doves or Pigeons  
coming later home to their Dove-house in the  
Evening than ordinary, it is a token of Rain. If  
Crows or Ravens bathe themselves in Winter, or  
if they cry & walk along any shore, more than they  
are commonly wont to do, then will Rain presently  
follow. The sparkling of a Lamp or Candle,  
is a manifest sign of ensuing Rain.

The falling of Snow down a Chimney  
more than ordinary, there will follow Rain  
presently.

When Ants or Pillagers do often run to  
Hills or Homes, it is a manifest token of wet  
weather.

When Bees cluster their Wings in the sun,  
or they flock together, looking to themselves them-  
selves, Rain followeth. When gulls, mares, or such  
as are troubled with any old Aches, do shut their  
Joints to all, there Rain shortly followeth af-  
ter.

And if the Moon seem dark, greenish, foggy,  
frowning, or dusky, or if it appear the third day  
before, or the third day after the New Moon, it is  
a token of ensuing Rain. When Flies, Gnats,  
or Fleas do bite or sting more than they were  
wont to do, or hover about Mens eyes or nostrils,  
or of Beasts, it is an evident token of Rain. And  
if Frogs do croak more than ordinary, it is an  
apparent token of Rain. When Toads go from  
their holes in the evening, it is a token of stormy  
weather and Rain.

When

When Swallows are seen to flutter or fly about low, or when Martins or Parus-grunts, and such their wings to touch the water, it is a manifest token of great Rain. And if any black Spots appear in the Sun or Moon, it is a token of Water. And if the sound and noise of Bells be further heard than wont, without the help of wind, it will rain shortly after.

If Moles or Minks do turn up the Earth more than they are wont, and that the Earth they turn up be small and dry, it is a manifest token of Rain.

And if Birds, of what kind soever, make more noise with their wings than ordinary is, it is a sure token of Rain at hand. And if the Dew fall not early in the Morning, (unless it be hindered by the wind) it is a sign of Rain. And if the Worms called *Woollice*, or *Hoglice*, be found in great quantities together, it is a token that it will rain shortly after. If the Rain-bow appear in calm weather, it is a manifest token of Winds to follow.

When the Fire doth send forth his flames waving, or that it sparkles more than ordinary, it is a sign of windy weather.

The Sea casting up great stones or pieces of Stone, it is a manifest token of stormy winds.

If any great Clouds be seen to pass aloft, and very high in the Sky, look from whence it comes, then shall you shortly after have store of Winds.

When the Beams of the Sun be red and broad, and pierce the Clouds like Daggers, they foretel Winds.

The Hedge-hog commonly hath two holes or vents in his Den or Cave, the one towards the South,

Solath the rather towards the North; and look which of them he stops, thence will great storms and winds follow.

If the Sun continue hot and scorching many days together, it is a token of winds to continue long together.

The winds coming from the East are dry, commonly ingendring drought. The Northern winds are evermore healthfuller than the Southern.

If the Bees fly not far from their hives, it is a sign of foul weather. When Oxen bite their fore-teeth, it is a manifest token of foul weather to follow. If the flame of the Fire do wabe up and down, or that sparkles fly and crack from it, there will stormy weather follow.

If small clouds be persed and scatteres abroad, appeare in clear weather, it is a manifest token that foul weather following shall last long.

The chirping of Sparrows in the morning, foretelleth foul weather. The blustering and noise of leaves and leaves in woods or other places is a token of foul weather.

Great store of Snow and water in Winter, doth foretell that Spring time and Summer following shall be fair and warm.

If the Rain-bow appear in the East toward the evening, it is a token of fair weather.

If it lighten in the Horizon without Thunder, it is a token of fair and clear weather.

When Night Bats shew themselves in great numbers, or more timely in the evening than they were wont, it is a manifest token that the next day after will be clear and fair. If Bites be seen to walk and fly together, it is a token of fair weather.



ther. If little Flies or Gnats be seen to hover together about the beams of the Sun before it set, and fly together, making as it were the form of a Pillar, it is a sure token of fair weather.

When the clouds in the air are seen to decline downwards, it doth foreshew fair weather.

When Sheep or goats be seen to join or couple together late, or in the evening, it prognosticateth fair weather.

If Oxen be seen to lye along upon the left side, it is a token of fair weather. If any Mist fall either in the Spring or Autumn, it foreshews that day to be fair and clear. When the Owl screecheth in foul weather, it is a token of fair weather at hand. If ants or pismires dwelling in any hollow place, do remove their eggs, it is a sign of fair weather.

When Cranes are seen to fly forth-right, without turning aside or back, it is a manifest token of fair weather. The Moon appearing with a white circle, called Halo, in form of a Crown, foresheweth fair weather to ensue. If it lighten to the air, and weather being clear, it is a sign of hot weather. If Ravens or Crows be seen to stand gaping toward the Sun, it is a manifest sign of extreame heat to follow.

When Kites are seen to play and fly leisurely in the air, it is a sign of heat. When the air is sultering & very hot it is a sign of cold weather, to ensue. It is a sign of manifest cold weather if the Dew fall not in the morning, especially not being hindered by the wind.

If in the winter the Sun setteth more clear, red and bright than it was wont, and that a Northern wind blow, it is a sign the night will be very cold. If that the Air in our Region be faint and warm, it is a token of Snow to follow. The appearing of a Comet or blazing Star, is a token of a dear year. When Birds fly and flock together in companies, with crying and chirping forsake the Island, the Woods, or Fields, and withdraw themselves near to Cities, Towns, & Houses, it foretelleth great barrenness, dearth, and want of Victuals to ensue.

Thus said my Author long ago,

Which now too true we find :

None knows his Friend now from his Foe,

Nor which way blows the Wind.

## A brief Chronological Table

of Memorable Accidents.

	year of years since
<b>A</b> Great Earth-quake and a Blazing Star seen nightly in October and November.	1580 01 03
Another blazing Star in May.	1582 01 01
Fourteen Traytors executed.	
The Camp at Tilbury.	1588 00 05
Portugal Wopage.	1589 00 04
Wil. Hacket executed in Cheapside, for Blasphemy and Treason, July 28.	1591 00 02
Doctor Lopes executed the 7 of June, Cadiz Wopage, and the Lady Eliza-	1594 00 09

beth bozn.

The late King Charles was bozn  
the 19 of November.

A great Plague, whereof died in one  
year in London and the Suburbs,  
30578. besides those of other dis-  
eases.

The Powder Treason discovered  
November 5.

A great Frost from the 8 of Decem.  
to the 2 of February.

Prince Henry died.

The new River brought from Am-  
wel finished.

Queen Ann died

The late K. Charles having been in  
Spain, came home the 6 of October,

Prince Charles bozn, May 29.

The Lady Mary bozn, November 4.

And a lamentable fire on London,  
Bridge the 11 of February.

The late K. Charles his Progress  
into Scotland, & the Duke of York  
bozn, the 5 of October.

The Reparation about St. Pauls  
Church begun, and the River of  
Thames twice frozen, that people  
did daily go over the Ice, as on  
plain ground.

The Lady Ann bozn the 17 of Mar.

Prince Charles installed at Windsor,  
May. 21.

1596<sup>oc</sup>871600<sup>c</sup>831603<sup>00</sup>891605<sup>00</sup>781607<sup>c</sup>0761611<sup>00</sup>721613<sup>00</sup>791618<sup>00</sup>651623<sup>00</sup>601630<sup>00</sup>531633<sup>00</sup>501633<sup>00</sup>501634<sup>00</sup>491636<sup>00</sup>471638<sup>00</sup>45

A cruel Sea-fight between the Spaniards and Hollanders, near the English Coast in the month of September.

1639 0044

A Parliament begun the 3 of November. which continued 12 years.

1640 0043

A Rebellion in Ireland, began 23 October.

1641 0042

Lord Stafford beheaded, 12 of May.

1642 0041

Lord of Essex made General.

1642 0041

Battel at Edg. hill, October 23.

1642 0041

Branford November, 12.

1642 0041

Scots entered into England, Jan. 16.

1643 0040

Cheap-side Cross taken down, May, 2.

1643 0040

Tomkins & Chaloner executed, Jul. 5.

1643 0040

Nubury first Battel, Sept. 23.

1643 0040

B. of Canterbury beheaded, Jan. 10.

1644 0039

Marston Moor Fight, July 2.

1644 0039

Nubury second Battel, October, 28.

1644 0039

Book of Common prayer voted down. November 16.

1644 0039

Nasby fight, June 14.

1644 0038

Scots routed in Lancashire, August 7.

1648 0035

Scots routed in Scotland by his highness, Sept. 3.

1650 0033

King Charles the first murdered January 30.

1648 0035

Hamilton, Capel, & Holland beheaded.

1648 0035

Colchester taken, and Lucas and Lisle

shot to death, Aug. 28.

1648 0035

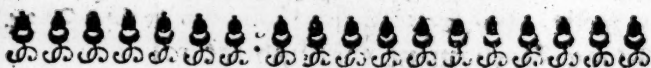
Duke of York fled from St. James,

1649 0034

April 20.

At

Act for abolishing Kingly govern-	1
ment. May, 29.	1649 0 34
A long Parliament that had sat 12	
years, six months, and 17 days dis-	
solved by his Highness, April. 20.	1653 0030
A great Victory against the Hollan-	
ders, June 23.	1653 0030
Lord Protector began his Govern-	
ment, Decemb. 16.	1653 0030
The River of Thames ebbed, & flow-	
ed twice in three hours, Oct. 3.	1653 0030
Sir Henry Slingsby, & Doctor Huer	
beheaded on Tower-hill June 8.	1658 0025
Col. Edward Ashton executed as a	
Traitor in Tower street, John Ber-	
rey the like in Cheap-side; but	
Henry Tryer reprieved July 3.	1658 0025
Edmund Stacy executed in Cornhill,	
John Summer and Oliver Allen re-	
prieved, June 5.	1658 0025
Oliver Cromwel the Usurping Pro-	
tector died, Septemb. 3.	1658 0025
Richard Cromwel took upon him the	
Government, Sept.	1658 0025
Our gracious Sovereign Lord King	
Charles the Second returned from	
his Exile, and entered London upon	
the 29 May.	1660 0023
Whom God grant long to Reign.	



*A brief Description of all the Members of the  
body with their Signification.*

*Of the Head,*

**F**irst the Head short and round denotes only  
to be forgetful and foolish, the head long in fa-  
shion, to the hammer, to be prudent and wary : &  
in the forepart of the head a hollownes, to be wis-  
ly & iresul; the head big both denote a dull person,  
and applyed to the Ass. The head little, to be  
foolish, and applyed to the Dog : the head mean  
of bigness, both argue a good wit naturally: the  
head pinable sharp, to be unshamefast and a boas-  
ter.

*Of the Fore-head.*

The fore head smooth, to be a flatterer, apply-  
ed to the fawning Dog: the fore head big wrink-  
led to be bold, applyed to the Bull and Lyon : a  
low forehead, to be sad, applyed to the passion : a  
low fore-head, to be a flaterer, applyed to the  
Dog : a high forehead, to be liberal, applyed to  
the Lyon ; an over-wrinkled fore-head, to be un-  
shamefast ; & puffed up in the temples, to be high-  
minded, iresul, and of a rude wit : the fore-head  
small, to be unapt to learn, unconstant, and ap-  
plyed to the sow ; the fore-head very big, to be  
slow, & applyed to the Ox : the fore-head round,  
to be of a dull perseuerance, iresul. and applyed  
to the Ass ; and being somewhat a plain fore-  
head,



head, to be circumspect, and applyed to the Dog :  
a square formed fore-head, to be bold, applyed to  
the Lyon.

### Of the Eyes.

The eyes small & quivering, to be shamefast,  
and yet a lover : how much the bigger eyes, so  
much the less malice, yet the more foolishness :  
the eyes thwart winking, to be deceitful, a nig-  
gard, and ireful : the eyes big out, to be foolish,  
fearful, faint-hearted, and unshamefast : the eyes  
disordered moving, as one while running, ano-  
ther while staying, to be rash, disquiet, and trou-  
bled in mind wicked, and a hyber : the eye-lids  
quivering, to be fearful, applyed to the passion :  
the eye swift moving with a sharp look, to be  
fraudulent, unfaithful, and a thief : the eyes sted-  
fastly looking, to be troubled in mind, and a de-  
ceiver : the eyes scituated as into a length, to be  
a deceiver and envious : little bags or bladders  
swelling out befoze the eyes, to be great wine-  
drinkers, applyed to the passion : little bladders  
swelling out from the eyes, to be great sleepers,  
and applyed to the passion : the eyes small, to  
be faint-hearted, applyed to the As : the eyes big,  
to be slow and tractable applyed to the Ox : the  
eyes hollow standing, to be envious and wicked,  
applyed to the Ape : the eyes standing out, to be  
foolish, applyed to the Ape : the eyes somewhat  
hollow, to be stout of courage, applyed to the Ly-  
on : the eyes somewhat big, and a little eminent,  
to be gentle, applyed to the Ox : the Eyes  
very wide open, to be impudent : the corner of

their eyes fleshy unto the nose, joyning, to be malicious; the eyes of length to be crafty, and a deceiver; the eyes big and trembling, to be desirous of women, applyed to the passion.

Of the Nose.

The Nose round, with a sharpness at the end, to be wabering of mind, applyed to the bird; the nose wholly crooked from the fore-head downward, to be unshamefast and unstable, applyed to the Raven: the nose crooked like the Eagles bill, to be bold, applyed to the Eagle: the nose flat, to be sletcherous and hasty in wrath: the nostrils large, to be ireful, applyed to be honest and bold; the end of the nose big, to be desirous of that he seeth, applyed to the Ox: the end of the nose big and turning up, applyed to the sow: the end of the nose sharp, to be of a fierce ire, applyed to the dog: the nose round, being blunt at the end, to be stout, applyed to the Lyon.

Of the Ears.

The Ears long and narrow, to be envious: the Ears standing very near the head, to be a duikard and Ruggish: the Ears hairy, to be a long liver, and quick of hearing: the ears small, to be a scoffer, applyed to the Ape: the ears big, to be a duikard, applyed to the Ass: the ears hanging, to be a fool, applyed to the Ass: the ears of a mean bigness to be faithful and honest conditioned: the ears over-round, to be unapt to learn.

Of the Face.

The Face long, to be unshamefast, the face of small

small causes sweating, to be crasy, lecherous & a great feeder : the face very little and round, to be foolish : the face long and lean, to be bold : very crooked, long and lean, to be malicious : longer from the fore-head to the jaws, to be a lyar : narrower from the jaws unto the chin, to be envious and contentious : the face fleshy, to be slow, applyed to the Ox : the face lean, to be careful and circumspect : the face very fleshy, to be careful, applyed to the Ass and Hart : the face big to be slow, applyed to the Ox and Ass : a narrow face to be a niggard : a countenance looking downward, to be a hypocrite and wicked : the face to be hollow without any bearing out, to be contentious : like to a drunken countenance, to be lightly drunk : like to an ireful countenance, to be ireful, and applyed to the appearances like to the shamefast countenance, to be shamefast : the face deformed and awry, to be evil conditioned.

## Of the Lips.

The Lips big, that the upper hangeth down over the nether, to be foolish, applyed to the Ass : the upper lip bearing out that the gum be seen, to be a wrangler and spiteful, applyed to the dog : the lips thin, hanging one over the other, to be bold and hardy, applyed to the Lyon : the lips thin and hard, to be ireful, and unsapt to learn, applyed to the sow : the lips thin and soft, to be stout, applyed to the Lyon.

## Of the Chin.

The Chin round, to be effeminate, applyed to the woman : the under chin hanging low down,

to be lecherous: the chin having a pit at the end, to be a wily person and libidinous: the chin sharp to be faithful, applyed to the Dog: the chin small and sharp, to be envious & cruel, applyed to the Serpent: the chin in a manner square, to be honest conditioned: the chin long and downward sharp, to be a crafty fellow.

#### Of the Beard.

The beard unseemly formed, to be of a good nature, of a natural cause: the beard unseemly fashioned, to be of an evil nature, of the contrary. The womans beard to be lecherous: the woman having no beard at all, to be honest conditioned. The mans beard over hairy, to be melancholick, of a natural cause.

#### The Colour of the Eyes.

A dark yellow to be honest conditioned, applyed to the Lyon: and fiery, to be unshamefast, yet full of mirth: variable of colour, to be chearful, applyed to the passion: and shining bright, to be luxurious, applyed to the Cock, and Raven: the colour red about, to be ireful, applyed to the passion: very black, to be fearful, which the property of the colour giveth: black and yellow of colour, to be honest conditioned, applyed to the comeliness thereof: gray or white, to be chearful, which the property of the colour giveth.

#### The Colour of the Face.

The cheeks and nose of the libers redness to be most digested: the colour red above, to be shamefast, applyed to the passion: the cheeks red above, to be lovers of wine, applyed to the passion.

The

The Colour of the Breast.

Of a fierce colour, to be ireful, applyed to the passion.

The Colour of the whole Body.

A very pale colour, (except it be a sickness to be fearful, applyed to the passion : of a honey colour, to be sluggish, of a natural cause: of a fiery colour, to be long angry, hard to be pleased, very furious and pale, not proceeding of over much study, to be vicious and wicked : very black of colour to be fearful of courage, applyed to the blackmoor ; very white, to be fearful, applyed to the woman : swartish of colour, to be meanly strong : yellow of colour, to be honest conditioned, applyed to the Lyon : very red or ruddy, to be wily and ingenious, applyed to the Wolf.

Of the Teeth.

The teeth hid & broad, to be sharp witted, one of a dull capacity & lascivious, applyed to the Dr & Ass; the sharp teeth if they be long and fast, bearing outward, to be a great feeder, ireful & wicked, applyed to the Dog and Bear.

Of the Voice.

The voice small, soft and broken, to be fearful, applyed to the woman: big & high, to be very ireful, applyed to the mastiff dog: a soft voice without reaching, to be gentle, applyed to the sheep: the voice small & loud, to be ireful, applyed to the goat: the voice loud and big, to be injurious, applyed to the Ass: the beginning big and ending small, to be ireful, applyed to such which cry out, and to the crying of an Dr.

A Description of all  
Of the Neck,

The neck short, to be witty, applyed to the Wolf and Cat: such sufficient strong about the knot or joynt of the neck, are witty and of a good capacity: such are weak to be dullards: the neck big, to be strong, applyed to the man: the Neck slender, applyed to the woman: big and fleshy, to be ireful, applyed to the Lyon: long and small, to be fearful, applyed to the Hart.

Of the Breast.

The breast without hair, to be unshamefast, or fearful, applyed to the woman: very fleshy, to be unapt to learn: the space from the throat boall to the bottom of the breast longer than from the bottom of the breast unto the nabil of the belly, to be of a witty and good capacity: the Paps fat and hanging down in men, to be weak and effeminate. A big piece of flesh bearing out of the left side of the breast, in the form of a Larks head, or sinew sprung up, & that there be one or many hairs grown on it, it is then an argument of honour and riches, Ptolomy writeth: the breast big and well fashioned, to be strong, applyed to the man: the breast large and well compact, to be strong, applyed to the Lyon: hairy on the breast, to be unconstant and cold, applyed to the Birds.

Of the Shoulders.

The Shoulders sharp, to be deceitful: the shoulders broad, to be strong, of good capacity; but narrow, to be a dullard: the shoulders evil fashioned,



to be weak : well compounded, to be liberal : weak compounded and bearing up thin, to be a niggard.

Of the Stomach.

The belly small, to be of good capacity : much hairy from the Navel downward, to be full of words, applyed to the Birds : much fat about the stomach, to be strong, otherwise weak : the belly bearing out big, to be a great feeder.

Of the Back.

The back crooked, to be a niggard ; ill conditioned : and equally formed, to be of a good nature : the back narrow, weak : the back big, to be strong : the back large, to be strong and high minded.

Of the Arms.

The arms hairy, to be unconstant and lecherous, applyed to the birds : the arms very long, to be strong, bold, honest, and gentle : the arms short, to be a procurer of discord and lecherous.

Of the Hands.

The Hands small, to be unconstant and wily : the Palms of the hands unto the wrists broad, and narrow upward to be a Kicour in his frage : the hands short and very big, to be rude and a dullard : the hands fat with the fingers, like to be a thief.

Of the Nails of the fingers.

The Nails very short, to be wicked, applyed to the property : the Nails small and crooked, to be a greedy catcher, applyed to the Hawk : the Nails very little, to be a crafty beguiler : the white pricks of the Nails to be wealthy, and to have

have many Friends: the black pricks in the Nails, to be hated, applied to the natural cause; the Nails long, smooth thin, white reddish, clear withal, to be witty, and of a good capacity: the Nails narrow and long, to be cruel and fierce: the Nails rough and round, prone to the venereal act, applied to the property.

#### Of the Nails of the Toes.

The Nails thin and well coloured, to be honest conditioned and witty; the Toes joining close together, to be fearful, applied to the Quail: the Toes and Nails crooked, to be unshamefast, applied to the Birds.

#### Of the Navel.

The Stomach from the Navel to the Breast fleshy, to be wicked, after Ptolomy; the same sparse, soft, well compact, to be stout and high-minded: the sharp large from the bottom of the breast to the navel, to be dull of capacity, and a great feeder, applied to the natural cause; the space equal, to be witty and honest conditioned, applied to the natural cause.

#### Of the Ribs.

The Ribs filled about, as they were blown up, to be full of words and foolish, applied to the Ox & Frog: the person well-ribbed, to be strong, applied to the male-kind: the ribs narrow and weak compounded, to be weak, applied to the female-kind.

#### Of the Loyns and Hypochondria.

The Hypochondria thin and fat, to be fearful, applied to the Frog: the Hypochondria fleshy,

unapt

unapt to be taught : the person well joynd, to be a lover of the hunting of wild beasts, applyed to the Lyon and the Dog.

Of the Hanches and Hips.

The Hips well sinued to be strong, applyed to the male kind : the Hips fleshy, to be weak, applyed to the woman : the bones of the Hanches bearing out-ward, to be strong, applyed to the male-kind : the bones of the Hanches slender, to be fearful and weak, applyed to the woman.

Of the Pecten.

The Pecten very thin of hair, to be chaste, applyed to the natural cause : the Pecten very hairy, to be libidinous, yet prosperous, applyed to the natural cause.

Of the Buttocks.

The buttocks dzyed in flesh to the evil, applyed to the Dr : the buttocks sharp and bony, to be strong, applyed to the male kind : the buttocks fat & fleshy, to be weak, applyed to the woman.

Of the Legs.

The Legs slender, to be dull of capacity (yet this falleth often in the learned students.) the Calves very big bearing out, to be sluggish and rude manner'd : the Calves meanly big formed, to be witty and honest conditioned : the legs big sinued and brawned to be strong, applyed to the male-kind : small sinued, to be libidinous, applyed to the Birds : the Legs big and ill fashioned, to be unthamefast : the Calves of the Legs big, to be an ill mannered person : the Calves soft, to be effeminate.

## Of the Knees.

The knees bending forward, to be effeminate applied to the woman : the knees fat, to be fearful, yet liberal : the knees lean, to be strong and hardy : the knees big to be an effeminate person, applied to the excessive appearance of them : the knees slender, to be fearful, applied to the excessive appearance of them.

## Of the Ancles.

The Ancles broad, to be strong, applied to the natural cause : the parts about the Ancles overfleshy, to be foolish, applied to the property : the heels slender or thin, to be fearful, applied to the property and condition of them : the Ancles strong sinued and brawned, to be strong, applied to the male kind : the ancles to be much fleshy, to be weak, applied to the woman.

## Of the Feet.

The Feet thick and short, to be weak, of the natural cause : the feet slender, short, to be wicked, of the natural cause : the feet over-long, to be wily, of the natural cause : the feet fleshy and hard, to be a duhard : the feet small and fair formed, to be a fornicator, applied to the property of the nose : the feet much hairy, to be lecherous and bold, applied to the natural cause : the feet naked of hair, to be weak of strength and courage, of the natural cause : the feet weak sinued and brawned, to be strong applied to the male kind : the feet weak sinued and small, to be effeminate, applied to the woman : the inner part of the soles of the feet not hollow, but so filled with flesh, that they  
make

make no hollownes at all in the step on the ground is noted to be crafty, applyed to the natural cause: the feet big and fleshy, to be foolish, applyed to the natural cause.

Of the Hairiness of the parts.

The back very hairy, to be craft, applyed to the Beasts; the Neck behind hairy, to be liberal and stout, applyed to the Lyon, the hairs of the Eyebrowes growing downwards towards the Nose, and spreading upwards unto the temples, to be foolish, applyed to the Sow: the hairs of the eye-browes joined together, to be a sad person, applyed to the passion: the hairs of the head standing straight up, to be fearful, applyed to the passion: the Hair of the head very crisped, applyed to the Moors: the hairs to be crisped at the end, to be strong and bold, applyed to the Lyon: the hairs of the head plain, to be simple: much hair of the head, and thick, to be evil conditioned: the legges hairy, to be venerous, applyed to the Goat: the breast and belly very hairy, to be unconstant, applyed to the birds: the shoulders very hairy, to be the like, unconstant,

Of the going and Moving.

The person going with the feet and knees turning in, to be weak applyed to the Ullman: the Cuckling, wylthing, or wrinking the body hither or thither, to be a flatterer, like the fawning Dog: leaning on the right side in the going, to be a Chynick, applyed to the excessive apparences: the eyes quick moving to be greedy & quick catchers, applyed to the Hawk: the eyes quick and

often moving with a steadiness of the Body to be witty and of a ready understanding, applydd to the condition of the passion. The pace slow and long, to be witty and strong: the pace slow and short, to be witty, yet weak: the pace long and quick, to be long, yet foolish: the pace short and quick, to be foolish and weak of strength; the shoulders bending forward in going, to be high-minded.

### Of the Personage and Stature.

Such as are high of Personage, of a hot and dry quality, to be witty and ready to conceive. Big of Personage, and of a cold and moist quality, to be dull of capacity, of the contrary cause. The Personage evil fashioned and tall of stature, to be dull of capacity, and evil conditioned, applyed to the form. The person of a comely personage, and mean of stature, to be witty and honest conditioned, applyed to the natural cause. Such as are of a very small personage, to be quick-witted, and prompt in attaining any matter of the natural cause. Such very big of personage, of dull capacity, and thereof hardly conceiving; of the contrary cause, after Aristotle. Small of personage, and of a hot and dry quality, cholerick, to be apt, readily to conceive, and to judge or discern any matter rightly. Small of personage, and of a cold and moist quality, to be apt to conceive, and readily to discern of the contrary cause.



## The signification of Moles.

**I**f the Man shall have a Mole on the place right against the heart, it doth denote him undoubtedly to be wicked.

If a woman shall have a Mole on the left breast then pronounce the same judgment as of the Man.

If a Mole be seen on the man or womans belly doth demonstrate that he or she shall be a great feeder or Glutton.

If a Mole in either man or Woman, shall appear on the place right against the Spleen, doth signifie that he or she shall be much passionated, and oftentimes sick.

If either Man or Woman shall have a Mole in the bottom of the belly, doth argue much debility, and to be often sick.

If a Mole in either Man or Woman, shall be seen neer the privy place; denotes unspeakable desirousness, and unsatiety in coasting.

If a Man or Woman have a Mole on the 23. u. 2. r. 2. he in 2. m. it self, argueth the begetting of Male Children, and the Woman female Children.

If a Mole shall appear on that party, about the 33 u. 3 r. 2. he in 2. m. in the Man or Woman, denoteth great increase of riches.

If a man shall possess a mole on the knee, he shall then obtain a comely and wealthy Wife.

And if the woman shall have a mole on the right knee, signifieth her to be honest and vertuous, if on the left, then she shall enjoy many Children.

If a man shall have a mole on the ancle of the foot, it denoteth that he shall take upon him the womans part.

If a woman have a mole on the Ankle she shall take upon her the mans part.

If the man or woman shall have a mole on the foot, it denoteth good luck, and enjoyment of many Children.

Likewise (this is to be learned) that the noses or moles seen on the right side, either of man or woman, evermore denoteth honesty and riches; but on the left side to be harmed with calamities, and continually poor.

If a man shall have a mole on the fore-head, it doth indicate that he shall possess much wealth and riches.

The woman having a mole on the fore-head, demonstrates that she shall either govern, or else come to an high dignity.

If a man shall have a mole about the over-brow, that doth argue that he shall couple and joyn in marriage, both with honest, wealthy and vertuous women.

If a woman have a mole in the same place, it doth denote that she shall joyn in marriage both with a rich, fair, and comely person.

If the man shall have a mole on the over-brow, then

then let such a person refrain from marriage altogether, or all his life time: for that such a person (if he marry) shall have five wives in his life time. Also the woman having a mole in the same place, to have so many husbands (as the man hath wives) in her life time: Melampus wisteth.

If a man have a mole on the nose, somewhat ruddy, and another the like in the privy place, doth vindicate that such a person is overmuch given to the venereal act.

Also the like mole seen either on the Nose or eye of the woman, and that she hath the like on the privy place, doth signifie the same that is before spoken of the man.

If a man shall have a mole overthwart the nose doth denote that he shall wander hither and thither, through Countries and Cities.

A mole the like standing on the womans nose, doth portend that she shall travel on foot, through sundry Countries, and that she hath the like mole besides on the privy place.

If a man have a mole on the gullet or throat, doth demonstrate that he shall become very rich.

If the woman hath a mole on the nether jaw, doth vindicate that she shall lead her life in sorrow and pain of the body, because she hath that within her body which shall hinder her from the attaining and bearing of Children: If a man shall have the form of a mole on his tongue, doth demonstrate that he shall marry with a rich and beautiful woman.

If either man or woman shall have a mole on

any of the lips, doth portend that he or she be a great feeder and a glutton.

If a Man shall have a Mole on the chin, doth argue that he shall be rich both in the substance of money and possessions.

Also a woman, having a Mole in the same place doth vindicate that she shall come to the like wealth as the man, and that she hath besides the same, like a mole right aloft, or against the Milt.

If a man shall have a mole in any of the Ears doth argue that he shall be rich, and much revered and spoken of.

If the woman shall have the same, and that in the like place, doth denote the same good hap and fortune to her, and that besides, she hath the like mole placed on the thigh or ham.

If the man shall have a mole on the neck, doth promise that he shall become very rich.

If the woman have a mole in the same place, doth vindicate that the same fortune and wealth, shall ensue unto her.

If the man shall have a mole in a manner behind the neck, doth demonstrate that he shall be beheaded, except God (through earnest Prayer) prevent the same.

If as well the man as the woman shall have a mole on the Loyns, doth demonstrate a weak and poor kindred, and to be always needy.

If on the shoulders of the man shall be seen a mole, doth signifie imprisonment, and forgetfulness of the mind.

If the man shall have (as is above said) a mole

on

on the throat, it doth promise that he shall marry both with a beautiful and rich woman.

If a woman shall have a mole on the same place doth signifie that she shall also marry both with a wealthy, and very fair or comely man.

If either in the man or womans hand shall a mole appear, doth denote thee prosperous good luck, and enjoyment of Children.

If either the man or woman shall have a mole on the breast, doth threaten that he or she shall be much harmed by poverty.

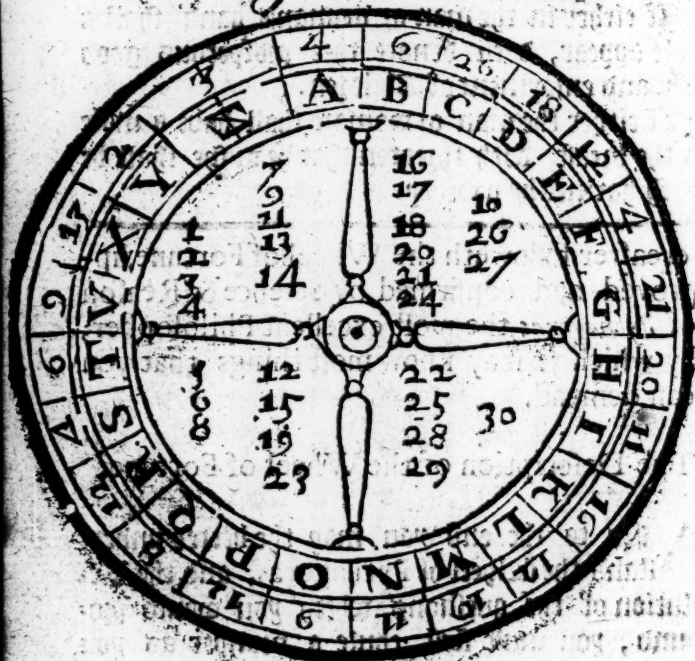
Hereafter followeth the Wheel of Fortune, approved and confirmed by Science & Reason of *Pythagoras*, the most excellent Philosopher; by which ye may know most things that you can demand.

### The Description of the Wheel of Fortune.

**A**ND to the end you may the better understand the Wheel of *Pythagoras*, and the Resolution of the questions which you would propound, you must first chuse a number as you best fancy, so that it exceeds not 30. This done, take the number of the day, as you shall find set down, and take the number of the Circle of the Wheel, which is over the Letters, which letters must be the beginning of your name, then gather the numbers into one sum, which you must divide by 30. And what remains look in the body of the Wheel for, and if you find it in the upper

part of the wheele it will come to pass, if in the  
nether, the contrary.

## Pythagoras Wheele



If the wisse to know if one shall enjoy their love  
or no, take the number of the first letter of your  
name, the number of the Planet, and of the day of  
the week, all these put together and divide them by  
30, and if it be above, it will come to your mind, &  
if below, to the contrary; and mind that number,  
in the which exceed not 30.

The



*The Chances or Demands which may be made or propounded in the Wheel of Fortune.*

1. Whether you shall obtain the favour of the person you desire.

2. Whether your Master shall attain to the preferment he desireth.

3. If you shall have the favour of a Prince as you desire.

4. If the Prince shall take the Town besieged.

5. Which of the two Princes which make war the one against the other, shall have the victory

6. Whether there shall be any great feat of arms done in the Camp or not.

7. If there shall be peace between too princes.

8. If a Captain shall be in great favour with the Lord he serveth.

9. If a Captain be valiant or not.

10. If a Horse shall win the race.

11. If a prisoner shall come out of prison.

12. If a sick person shall amend.

13. If the sickness shall be long or short.

14. If the suit in Law shall be judged to your profit.

15. If you shall have your hearts desire or not.

16. If you shall have a Child by your Wife, or Lemon.

17. If a Woman with-child shall have a Son or Daughter.

18. If a Child shall be fortunate or unfortunate in the World.

19. If a thing stolen will be recovered again.

20. If

20. If it shall be a plentiful year.
21. If it be good to take a voyage in hand.
22. If it be good to occupy Merchandise.
23. If it be good to take a Wife.
24. If a friends Ship shall take good effect.
25. If a man shall be fortunate in his house.
26. If a person shall be always rich or poor.

And thus you may do of all other demands whereof you would be resolved.

And to the end you may the better understand this Wheel of Pythagoras, and the resolution of the demand which ye would propound, you must first of all chuse you a number, what you list at your discretion, as 12, 13, 15, or any other number more or less: this being done, take the number of the day, as you shall find hereafter; all set in order, and then take the number which ye shall find in the Wheel upon the first Letter of your name: As for Example; If your name be Anthony, you must take A. and the number which is over it: all which things you shall find put in order in the Wheel, and gather all those numbers into one sum, which ye shall divide by 30. reserving the rest. As for Example; If your total number do amount to 134. divide that by 30. and there will 14 remain, which number ye must search in the Wheel, and if you find it in the upper half, your matter shall speed well, and if it be in the nether half, it shall be evil, and thus may you know all that you desire to know.

And if you would know whether you shall enjoy your love or not, take the number of the first Letter

ter

ter of your name, the number of the Planet, and of the day of the Week, and all these numbers ye shall put together, and then divide them by 30, as you did before, and take your remainder, and seek in the Wheel, and you shall find it; and then if it be in the upper half, you shall have your request, and if in the nether part, it is contrary. And thus you may do of all other things which you would know; you must consider that the numbers in the Wheel pass not 30. as ye shall find them beginning with 1, 2, 3, and 4, consequently to 30. in the Wheel you may see.

An Alphabet to know which of the two that fight or go to Law one against another, shall have the Victory.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1	3	22	24	22	3	7	6
I	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q
20	1	10	33	13	8	13	7
R	S	T	V	X	Y	Z	
13	9	8	2	6	6	4	

For to understand and practice this Alphabet rightly, you must first know the proper names of the parties which is to fight or go to Law one against the other; then with the same Names in Latin, in the Nominative case singular, observing the true Orthography, and according to the Alphabet, joyn unto each Letter of the same Names, the number unto him appertaining, following

following the portraiture here before written, and sum the said numbers together, that is to say, each man by himself, & when ye have put them all together, divide them by 9, and that which remaineth on the one part, and on the other, the division being made, you shall no doubt readily find it. After this, behold the rules which follow, whereby you may know what shall happen to the one and the other: and if it fortune that in the dividing the whole by 9, there remain nothing, you must take the last number of 9, for that must then serve in this purpose, as you shall hereafter know more at large by experience.

It doth not chance once in a thousand times, that two persons which go to fight, or go to law, one against the other, should be of one very name; therefore look to know their true names. And to the end that you may the better understand this rule: Put the case that Peter and Paul should fight one against the other, if you do then examine that which is said before, you shall know the thing that shall happen, yet must you know that God is Governour and disposer of all things, and can change & alter them at his pleasure, but we speak according to the influence & course of the Stars, and here

P 13	} makes seven	P 13	} makes 4
E 22 67		A 1 37	
T 8	} times nine.	V 2	} times 9.
R 13		L 10	
V 2	} resteth 4.	V 2	} rest 1.
S 9		S 9	
Sum 67.		Sum 37	

And so by this example is shewed unto you the names, the numbers, and the summs of them with their divisions by 9. So that they being divided & summed, there resteth 4 to Peter, and 1 to Paul.

The Table following sheweth which of the persons shall be Conquerour, according to the Rule going before.

1	The Con- querour is of	3	5	7	9
2		1	4	0	8
3		2	5	7	9
4		1	3	6	8
5		2	4	7	9
6		1	3	5	8
7		2	4	6	8
8		1	3	5	7
9		2	4	6	8

To know whether a person do tell the truth, or not

You must write his or her name in Latine that you would prove this practice by, and likewise the name of that day that they told you the tale, and add unto each of these letters the number thereunto belonging, as you shall see by this Alphabet following, and put all those numbers into one total sum, and add thereunto 26. and then divide the whole total sum by 7. and then if the remainder be even, the person hath not told you truth; but if it be uneven, they have told you the truth.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
10	2	20	4	14	6	16	7
I	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q
18	11	11	12	4	14	6	16
R	S	T	V	X	Y	Z	
8	18	10	2	2	4	14	

To know whether the Husband or Wife  
shall dye first.

To know and understand the resolution of this  
question, you must write the proper names both  
of the Man and the woman in Latin, and put to  
each Letter in them the number of it belonging,  
as you found it in the Alphabet before: and put-  
ting all these numbers into the total sum, divide  
them by 7. and then if the remainder be even, the  
woman shall dye first, and if it be uneven, the man  
shall dye first.

To know if a woman be with Child, whether  
she shall have a Boy or a Girl.

Write the proper Names of the Father and  
Mother, and of the Month that she conceived  
with Child, and adding likewise all the numbers  
of those Letters together, divide them by 7. and  
then if the remainder be even, it will be a Girl, if  
uneven, it will be a Boy.

To know if a Child new-born shall live or dye.

Write the proper Names of the Father, and  
of the Mother, and of the day that the Child was  
born,



boyn, and put to each Letter his number, as ye did befoze, and unto the total sum being collected together, put 25, and then diuide the whole total by 7, and then if the remainder be even, the Child shall dye by and by 0, and if it be uneven, it shall live.

To know whether a Wife be honest  
or dishonest.

Write the Name of the Wife, and of the Mother, and put the number unto each Letter, as is aforesaid, and unto the total sum put 15, and diuide it by 9, and then if the remainder be uneven she is an honest woman, but if it be even, she is dishonest.

You must always write the proper name in Latin, according to the true Orthography.

To know what Planet hath Dominion in the  
Nativity of any Person.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
9	0	20	0	40	50	60	70
I	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q
80	0	100	200	300	400	500	
R	S	T	V	X	Y	Z	

Take the numbers of every Letter of the proper names in Latin, of the party you desire to know, and of his or her Father or Mother, by the Alphabet aforesaid, then add all the said numbers into one total sum; then diuide the same  
by

by 9, and then if one or four remain, it sheweth the Planet ☉ to have dominion. If 2 or 7, the ☿. If 3. ♃. If 5. ♄. If 6. ♀. If 8. ♁. If 9. ☽. In like manner is known under which of the twelve Celestial Signs any person is born: To try the same, summe together the persons names, his Father and Mothers names aforesaid, and divide the same totally by 12, then if 1 remains, it signifies ♈. If 2. ♉. 3. ♊. 4. ♋. 5. ♌. 6. ♍. 7. ♎. 8. ♏. 9. ♐. 10. ♑. 11. ♒. 12. ♓.

The number of the Planets, and  
their Characters.

55.	78.	39.	34.	45.
Saturnus.	Jupiter.	Mars.	Sol.	Venus.
♄	♃	♂	☉	♀
	114.		45.	
	Mercurius.		Luna.	
	☿		☾	

The number of the Days in the Week.

106	52	52	130
Sunday,	Munday,	Tuesday,	Wednesday,
☉	☾	♂	♀
Thursday,	Friday,	Saturday,	
♃	♀	♄	

# FAIRS:

The Names of the principal Fairs in *England* and *Wales*, together set forth ; with the Month, Day, and place where they be kept more largely than heretofore.

## Fairs in *January*.

The 3 at *Llanibitero*. 5 *Pickersford* in *Lancashire*. The 6 *Salisbury*, at *Wyke*, at *Langston*. The 25 at *Wyke*, at *Churchingford*, *Graveland*. The 31 *Llandissel*.

## Fairs in *February*.

The 1 day at *Bromley* in *Lancashire*. The 2 at *Fath*, at *Bicklesworth*, at *Bugworth*, at *Faringdon*, at *Codmew*, *Linn*, *Maidston*, *Reading*, *Beckfield*, the *Wizes* in *Wiltshire*, *Whiteland*. The 3 at *Borgrove*, at *Brimely*. The 6 at *Stratford* for six days, for all kind of Merchandize without arrests. The 8 at *Targaron*. The 9 at *Landaff*. The 14 at *Dundle* in *Northamptonshire*, *Everham*. The 24 at *Saldock*, *Bourn*, *Froom*, *Henly* upon *Thames*, *Higham-Ferries*, *Tewkesbury*, *Uppingham*, *Walden*. The 25 at *Stratford*, an *Horse-fair*.

## Fairs in *March*.

The 1 at *Llando*, *Langebellah*, *Madrin*. 3 At *Bremwelbracks* in *Posfalk*. 4 At *Bedford*, *Dakham*. 8 At *Targaron*. The 12 at *Spasow*,

and Allom in Norfolk. 13 at Wye, Bodwin in  
 Cornwall, and Munchowen. 17 at Patrington,  
 18 at Strubidge, 20 at Aliesbury, Durham. The  
 24 at Lanerchenith. 25 at St. Albens, Ashwel  
 in Hartfordshire, Burton, Cardigan, Cartwalden  
 in Essex, Huntingdon, S. Jones in Worcester-shire,  
 Malpas, Newcastle, Northampton, at Onay  
 in Buckinghamshire, Woodstock, at great Charte,  
 The 30 at Mannesbury.

Fairs in April.

The 2 day at Hitchin, Northfleet, Rochford,  
 4 at Leek in Staffordsh. 5 at Walsingham 7 at Dar-  
 by. 9 at Billingworth. 22 at Stratford. 23 at  
 Ayrpail, Betwoly, Brewton, Bilsack, Bilsonbury  
 in Lancashire, Cattercombs, Charing, Chichester,  
 Engfield in Suffex, Gilsford, Bishops Hatfield,  
 Munningham, Ipswich, Kilsborough, Lanquer,  
 Northampton, Putley in Suffex, St. Pons, S.  
 Sabridgeworth, Camworth, Wilton, Wortham,  
 Kilsborough, Ardin in Norfolk, Saplan in Hart-  
 fordsh. 25 at Bourn in Lincolnsh. Buckingham,  
 Calis in Wiltsh. Cliff in Suffex, Colbrook, Dun-  
 mow in Essex, Darby, Innings in Buckinghamsh.  
 Oakham, Ortoziter, Wlinchcomb. 26 at Teeder-  
 den in Kent, at Clere.

Fairs in May.

The first at Andover, Bickhil, Blackburn in  
 Lancash. Chelmsford, Congerton in Cheshire,  
 Fockingham, Gighowel, Kimar, Leighton,  
 Leicester, Litchfield, Latrissent, Louth, Maid-  
 ston, Oestry in Shropsh. Perin, Philipston,  
 Donbyldge, Reading, Rippon, Stansted, Stow  
 the

[illegible]

The 3 at Alesbury. 9 at Malton. 11 at Holt,  
Kinwilgate in Carmarthen, Lanibikes, Bar-  
will, Laddinalabo, Malles, Newborough,  
Newcastle in Glen Daghann, Warrington, New-  
port-parket. Shipton upon Stow, Westwood in  
Dorset. 12 at Newton in Leoben, Moulton.  
14 at Bangor. The 15 at Elms, Bealho. 16 at  
Bealho, Newport. 17 at Ludlow, Highgate  
ferries, Llanigrolking, Tow-green. 19 at Bang-  
north. 21 at Stradmerick. 22 at St. Albons,  
Shrewsbury, Durham, Darby. 29 at Bactel,  
Castle Ebdlen, Dalgelly. The 24 at Ashburn,  
St. Ann's, Awinborough, Deolord, Bealho,  
Beberly.

Beberly, Bishops-calle, Broughton-green, Byot-  
 worth, Brecknock, Bromsgrove, Cambridge, Col-  
 chester, Crumbyock, Croydon, Cranham, Gloucester  
 Halifax, Harford, Harston, Horsham, Hurst, King-  
 ston, War, Kirkham, Lund. Lancash. Lether, Lin-  
 coln, Ludlow, Pemsey, Preston, Reading, Rind-  
 ford, Shaftsbury, Stratstock, Tunbridge, Wake-  
 field, Walsenlock, Walscheester, Windsor, Wilm-  
 ster, York. 26 at Northop. 27 at Burton upon  
 Trent, Kollstone, Landegain. 28 at Helcoyn, Ma-  
 chelenty, St. Pompey, Koolston. 29 at Swel,  
 Warhamstead, Bennington, Bala, Babalancer,  
 Bolton Bromly, Buckinghamman, Buntingford,  
 Cardist, Cogange, Ovelodon, Holdsworth, Horn-  
 don, Huddersfield Lewen, Knotsford, Lemster, La-  
 morgon, Landcher, Mansfield, Mableborough,  
 Peterfield, Pontstephen, Sarstrange, Sennock,  
 Mountsorcil, Mounstrel, Dney, Peterborough,  
 Southam, Stafford, Stockworth, Sudbury, Tho-  
 rock, Grays, Upton, Tring at Wlem, Westmin-  
 ster, Witney, Wolberhampton, Woodhurst, York.  
 30 Warfield.

Fairs in July.

The 2 day at Hashton underline, at conger-ton,  
 three days at Huntington, at Richmanstworth,  
 Smeath, Swernsey, Woinboyn. 3 Haberton. 5  
 at Burton upon Trent. 6 at Haberhul, Lambi-  
 ther, Landblas. 7 at Albidge, Burntwood, Chip-  
 pingnoton, Castlemain, Chappelfresh, Canter-  
 bury, Denbigh, Emilin, Habertord, Richford,  
 Shelsford, Swearon, Tenbury, Teshabernick,  
 Wizes, Uppingham. 11 at Llobe, Parthey. 13 at  
 Foddinghay, 15 at Greenstead, Pinckback. 17 at  
 Stebenage, Bealby, Kelmeg, Leek, Llanbillaug.



20 at Winchcomb, Anfferton, Backway, Baerly, Boulton, Botolen, Cateilly, Chinnock, Cowlge, Alanibithener, Neath, St. Margarets, Odiham, Tembie, Urbydge, Woodstock. 21 at Barnardscastle, Battlefield, Bicklestworth, Billoyscap, Redburn, Bridge-north, Broughton, Bohn, Clitheral, Colchester. 22 Irkleton, Kelswick, Kinnalton, Kingston, Maudlenhill, Hey, Harborough, Newark upon Trent, Norwich, Ch. Pontefry, Ridwelly, Rocking, Stonistratford, Stokesbury, Turbury, Witeral, Withgrige, Wadeland, Vera. 23 Carnarban, Cheston. 25 Abington, Ashwell, Aldergam, Baldock, Barhamstead, Billon, Bostone, Bystowre, Bytfol, Byomesgrobe, Byomley, Broadske, Buntingford, Camden, Capel, Jago, Chichester, Chihol, Darby, Doncaster, Dover, Dudley, Erith, Hatfield, St. James London, St. James by Northampton, Ipswich, Kingston, Lille, Reading, Richmond in the North, Rols, Saffron-walden, Whaknal, Skipton, Stamford, Stockpool, Stone, Themble-green, at Thichham, Trapstone, Ulbury, Trowbydge, Walsden, Warington, Wetherby, Wignore. 28 Ashwel, Canterbury, Chappel-frith, Hoxham. 30 Stafford.

Fairs in August.

The 1 day at Bach, Bedford, Chepstow, Dursdale, St. Eves, Creter, Febersham, Flint, Hey, Hoxnay, Kermarthen, Keargwilly, Lantridant, Lawstwin, Lutford, Loughborough, Malling, Newton in Lancashire, Newcastle upon Trent, Northemchurch, Rummy, Shretosbury, Selborn, Selby, Tharstead, Wisbith, Wellane, & also at the City of York. The 4 day at Radnor, and





Fairs in October.

The 1 at Banbury, Catto. 2 at Salisbury.  
3 at Boulton in the Moor. 4 at St. Michael. 6 at  
Havant in Hampsh. Maidstone in Kent. 7 at Bi-  
shops-Stratford, Chichester, Hereford, Llanibithor  
Pontstephen, Swanley. 9 Ashborn-Deak, Blith,  
Devizes, Gainsborough, Harborough, Sawbridge-  
worth, Thorrock-grees. 12 at Bolton, Furnace,  
Llangobeth. 13 at Abercrom, Charing, Croston,  
Colchester, Draxton, Eomanstow, Gabelend,  
Hitchin, Newport, Hodner, Leighton-bullard,  
Marchfield, Newport in Monmouthsh. Royston,  
Stopsforth Saunton, Tamworth, Winsor. 18 at  
Ashwel, Banbury, Barnet, Bick-hill, Bridge-  
north, Bishops-hatfield, Burton upon Trent,  
Charleton, Regis, Cliff, Ely, Faringdon, Heny  
in Arden. Holt, Kidwelly, Isk, Lowbadden Mar-  
loe upon Thames, Middlewick, Newcastle, Rad-  
nor, Thurst, Tildale, Tunbridge, Up-haven,  
Wellington, Whigham, Wigels, York. 19 at  
Fridelwid by Oxford. 21 Daffron-walden, Chiche-  
ster, Coventry, Hereford, Llanibithor, Lentham,  
Stockley. 23 Bidelworth, Knowsford Dow, Rat-  
dale, Preston, Whit-church. 25 Beberly. 27 Man-  
ton. 28 Aberconbe, Ashby-de-la-zouch, Bide-  
den, Balaton, Hartford, Lempster, Llanzy, New-  
market, Oxford, Preston Lund, Stanford, Tali-  
sarn-green, Marwick, Milson, Wormster. 30 A-  
bermales, Chelmsford, Kuthin, Poultheley, Stock-  
ly, Wakefield. On Martinmas day at Dagnton.

Fairs in November.

The 1 day at Bickelworth, Castlemain, Kel-  
some, Mountgom. Ludlo. 2 at Belchinblie, Bi-

shops

shops-castle, Ellesmere, Kingston upon Thames,  
 Leek, Loughbrough, Laxfield, Warfield, York.  
 3 at Kaermarthen. 5 at Welsypool. 6 at Andover,  
 Bedford, Becknock, Harford, Lesford, Walling,  
 Marton in Holderness, Newport-pond, Pem-  
 bryde, Salford, Stanly, Trigny, Wiffington, Wet-  
 shod. 10 at Abertwen-green, Lenton in Nottingham-  
 shire 7 days, Llanibithel, Rugby, Shifnal,  
 Wemb. 11 at Aberkennem, Boetlingham, Dover,  
 Folkingham, Malborough, Monmouth, New-  
 castle, Emlyn, Shaftesbury, Skipton in Craven,  
 Tream, Wlithgrig, York. 13 St. Edmundsbury,  
 Gilsford in Surrey. 15 Llanithemery, Marchen-  
 let, Wellington. 17 Harlow, Hyde, Lincoln, Por-  
 thampton, Spalding. 19 at Horsham in Kent. 20  
 at S. Edmundsbury, Health, Ingarstone. 22 Pene-  
 bont, Sawthep. 23 Bangor, Bwelch Carlin, From,  
 Kat:scrofs, Ludlow, Sandwick, Tuddington. 25  
 at Higham-ferries. 28 at Ashboyn-Deak. 29 at  
 Lawrell. 30 at Amptil, Baldock, Bedford, York,  
 Botoldy, Boston-mart, Bradford, Colingborough,  
 Cobham, Cubles, Enfield, Gargreen, Greenstead,  
 Harley, Kynnalton, Maidenhead, Maidenbrack,  
 Harbert, Oestry, Peterfield, Pecones, Preston,  
 Rochester, Wakefield, Warrington.

Fairs in December.

The 1 day at Tutbury. 5 at Dolgeth, Newton,  
 Buckle. 6 Arundel, Caled, St. Needs, Exeter,  
 Grantham, Hendingham, Herbin, Hornay, Nor-  
 wisch, Sennock, Spalding, Woodstock. 7 at Sand-  
 hurst. 8 Wetomaris, Clitheral, Helrome, Kaerdi-  
 gan, Kimar, Leicester, Malpas, Northampton,  
 Whitelaud. 21 at Hornby. 22 Llandilabotw.  
 29 Canterbury, Royston, Salisbury. A

A Note of the Moveable Fairs in England  
and Wales.

From Christmas till June, every Wednesday,  
at Northallerton, the three Mondays after  
Twelfth-day at Hincley in Leicest. the Tuesday  
after Twelfth-day at Melton-mowbray, and an  
Horse-fair at Salisbury, the Thursday after  
Twelfth-day at Banbury, Littleworth, and every  
Thursday for three weeks; Friday after Twelfth-  
day, at Litchfield: on Shrove-Munday at New-  
castle under line. On Ashwednesday at Abing-  
ton, Carden in Glocest. Cicester, Dunstable, Ea-  
ton by Windsor, Exeter, Folkingham, Litchfield,  
Roxton, Tamworth, Cambridge. On the first  
Thursday in Lent at Banbury. On the first moun-  
day in Lent at Chelsey, Chichester, Winchester:  
On the first Tuesday in Lent at Bedford. On  
the fourth Munday in Lent at Odiham, Saffron-  
walden, Stanford. On Friday and Saturday,  
before the fifth Sunday in Lent, at Hartford.  
On the Munday before the Annuntiation, Den-  
beigh, Kendal, Wilsbitch. On the fifth Munday in  
Lent at Grantham, Helcome in Suffex, Salis-  
bury. On Wednesday before Palm-Sunday at  
Dipton. On Thursday before Palm-Sunday at  
Ladbroke. On Palm-Sunday Eve at Salisbury,  
Leicester, Newport, Donfract, Skipton, Wilsbitch.  
On Palm-munday at Billingsworth, Kendal,  
Widdanren, Worcester. On Wednesday before Ea-  
ster at Kelling, Langgilling. On Maunday-  
thurs. at Kettering, Swanthorpe. On Good-friday

at



at Acon-Burnel, Amphil, Bishops-Castle, Bion-  
ton. Bury, Charing, Engfeld, Gilsford, Inning-  
ton, Ipswich, Longwer, Melina, Ruckey, St.  
Domes, Ripborough, Rotherum. On Tuesday in  
Easter-week at Bails, Mainty, Hithin, North-  
street, Rochford, Sandbich, Ashby-de-la-zouch. On  
munday in Easter-week at Gainsborough, Hart,  
Onay, Wyfield, on Wednesday in Easter-week,  
at Willingborough, Beverly, Redburn. On Fri-  
day in Easter-week at Darby, on Saturday at  
Skipton. On Munday after Low-sunday at Bick-  
lesworth, Evesham, Newcastle. On the 3 munday  
after Easter, at Louth. In Rogation-Week, at  
Beverly, Enfield, Roth. On Ascension-Eve, at  
Abargely, Darking. On Ascension-day at Bew-  
morts, Bishop-streatford, Bradstead, Birmingham  
Bridge-north, Burton, Chappel-leitch, Chappel  
Kinson, Eccleshal, Eggerstretw, Hallaton, Kidder-  
minster, Lutterworth, Middlewich, Newcastle,  
Rippon, Rols, Stapport, Sudminster, Wizes,  
Wigam, Wain. On the munday after Ascension-  
day, at Trarstead, Burlington, Wednesday after  
Ascension-day Shrewsborough. Friday after  
Ascension at Ruthin. On Whitson-Eve at New-  
Jnn, Skipton, Craben, Wisbitch. On Whitson-  
Munday at Gub, Karbey-leben, Lenham, Kats-  
dale, Kie-hill, Sailsbury, Almondsham, Amerson,  
Appleby, Bicklesworth, Bradford, Bromyard,  
Burton, Chichester, Cocker-mouth, Darrington,  
Evesham, Exeter, Harts-green, St. Ives, Lin-  
ton; Dundle, Rigate, Shelford, Attingborn, Flee-  
ford, Niclome, whit-church, Darrington, dyfield,  
Stockheer. On Whit-tuesday at Ashby, canterbury,  
Wain;

Epping, Harlindon, High-  
 Knotsford, Laiton-Buzards, Leedes, Langwot,  
 Long-millford, Laminthebery, Helton-motobay,  
 Midghast, Monmouth, Perish, Rochford, Dzing-  
 Cock. On Wednesday, at Llanbebeder, Landebby,  
 Leek, Newark upon Trent, Ponsteven, Royston.  
 On Thursday at Cuckfield, Kingston. On Friday  
 at Cockhal, Darby, Stew in Guelline. On Tri-  
 nity-Munday at St. Mary-awok, Tendal, humslow  
 Southcabe, Stockley, Byswil, Kaily, Spilby,  
 Watford, Tumbrydg, Wizes. On Tuesday at aber-  
 gabany, Radnor. On Wednesday at Abercrom. On  
 Corpus-Christi-day at St. Anns, Fanbury, Bi-  
 shopstratford, Bymmingham, Carewid, Eggle-  
 streto, Hallaton, Halig, Kidderminster, Llantwist,  
 Llanmynershemeth, Peath, Newport, Prescor,  
 St. Cdes, Stamford, Stopport, Newbury, Hemp-  
 sted, Kossi. On Friday after at Coventry, Chep-  
 stow. On Munday after at Belton, Stamford.  
 Munday after the third of July, at Haberil. On  
 Sunday, fortnight after Midsummer, at Fodzighay  
 On Munday before St. Bartholomew at San-  
 bich. On Munday after St. Michael at Falsely,  
 S. Faiths by Norwich, S. Michaels. on Tuesday  
 at Salisbury. On Thursday at Banburay. Munday  
 fortnight after Whitlunday, at Darton, and  
 so every munday fortnight until Christmas. A  
 fair at Burnham-wellgate in Norfolk, Lammag  
 Ebe, and five days after.

FINIS.

John & ton  
Elizabeth

1  
5